

# THE EQUITY.

No. 13, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1914.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Total Deposits Nov. 30, 1893 . . . \$ 4,100,382  
Total Deposits Nov. 30, 1903 . . . 13,926,367  
Total Deposits Nov. 30, 1913 . . . 40,807,499

In each of the Bank's numerous Branches throughout Canada there is a

### Savings Bank Department

where an account may be opened with \$1. or more.  
No delay nor formality necessary either in depositing or withdrawing money.

Fort Coulonge Branch - B. F. CHILTON, Manager.  
Campbells Bay Branch - R. LEGER, Manager.  
Portage du Fort Branch - A. H. MULHERN, Manager.

A succession of frosty nights were included in the past week's weather bill.

A box social in aid of St. John's Church, Clarke's, will be held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29th, at the home of Mr. John A. Telford, Radford (6th line).

At the School Fair on Friday Mr. W. A. Hodgins thoroughly ingratiated himself into the good graces of the little folk by a very generous use of his car during the afternoon. To many it was their first "joy ride" in an auto.

A subscriber at Rideau Ferry sends us a note of the marriage of Miss Mary Telford, formerly of Bryson, to Mr. Charles Donaldson, of that section. The ceremony took place at the Presbyterian manse. The bride was dressed in a suit of navy blue with hat to match.

A play will be given in the Lecture Room, by members of the Young Peoples League of the Methodist church, on Friday evening, Sept. 18th. The play consists of 11 ladies and 6 gentlemen; entitled, "The minister's Bride." Admission 25 and 15 cents. Look for posters for further reference.

The Big Base-Ball Match at the Shawville Fair is to be played on the last day of Fair, viz., Wednesday at 2 o'clock sharp. The special prize, as advertised has, at the request of the donors, been made open to contest by all players or teams qualifying under 1914 Pontiac League ruling. This all-star team is to meet for the last grand final match of the season the 1914 trophy holders. Admission and lunch to the players free.

Subscriptions aggregating \$150.00 were collected by the Misses Gertrude McDowell, Ina and Erma Armstrong, from citizens of Shawville and vicinity, in aid of the proposed Canadian naval hospital; or, should this not materialize, to be devoted to some other patriotic purpose, possibly the Red Cross Society, which is doing a noble work at this time of war, at great personal risk, even to the loss of the lives of those who are engaged in it. The young ladies forwarded their subscription list to the Ottawa Journal on Thursday.

### Additional Specials Shawville Fair.

#### HALL EXHIBITS.

\$5.00. E. B. Gayler, merchant, Portage du Fort. For the best 30-lb tub of dairy butter, not competing for other prizes—\$3.00, \$2.00.

\$5.00. R. W. Hodgins, Shawville, Que. For the best colored cheese, 70 lbs. or over—\$2.50. For the best white cheese, 70 lbs. or over—\$2.50.

The cheese for above specials cannot compete for any other prize.

\$10.00—Club Purse from Shawville Band—For the most comic and ridiculous single driving outfit, to be judged on the evening of the 23rd. Style and actions of the driver, horse and outfit to count 100 per cent.

1 bbl. Cereal Flour—Quyon Milling Co. Quyon, Que.—For the best Bushel of Oats, judged for Milling and Seed Purposes, 1 bbl. Cereal Flour.

For the Best Bushel of Red Fife Wheat, 1 bbl. Cereal Flour. The Wheat and Oats for the above exhibit to be 1914 crop.

\$10.00—T. F. Barnett, Esq., Renfrew, Ont.—For the Best Single Roadster, Judged for Speed. (Everything goes) \$3.00, \$2.00.

For the Best Single Roadster, Judged for Speed. (Everything goes), only open to farmers or farmers' sons, actually living on a farm. \$3.00, \$2.00.

\$2.00—Wm. G. McDowell, Esq., Shawville, Que.—For the Best Exhibit of Vegetables, 6 Mangolds, 6 Turnips, 6 Beets or Turnip Beets, or 1 dozen Carrots.

\$3.00—By the Society—For the Best 10 lbs. of Print Butter, not competing for any other prize. \$2.00, \$1.00.

## The Merchants Bank Of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Paid up Capital \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

Total Assets over Eighty-three Millions of Dollars.

President—SIR H. MONTAGUE ALLAN.  
Vice-Pres.—K. W. BLACKWELL, Gen. Manager—E. F. HEDDEN.

220 Branches and Agencies in Canada

A Savings Bank Account  
May be operated as a Joint Acct.  
Incurs no expense nor formality  
Is a most decided business asset  
Insures money for investment.

Shawville Branch  
Quyon Branch  
F. C. SMYTH, MANAGER.

More than  
**100**  
students from the

**BOWLING**  
*Business College*  
OTTAWA, ONT.

Received appointments in the Civil Service during the year 1913. This is the best evidence of superior work.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 1.

Write for full particulars to  
W. E. GOWLING, President,  
Ottawa.

Don't put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day. How often have you delayed now in having a photo taken of some cherished friend? Our modern studio and equipment makes photography a pleasure to all.  
H. IMISON, Artist.

Mr. Frank Hodgins, of Charteris section, who has been in declining health since last May, having at that time sustained a paralytic stroke, received another stroke on Wednesday last, since which time his condition has become so serious that no hope of his recovery is entertained.

#### PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. H. T. Argue attended the Toronto Fair last week.

Messrs. P. E. Smiley and Lionel Thomson, attended the Toronto Fair last week.

Mrs. Harold S. Hodgins and children returned from their visit to Edmonton last week.

The Rev. H. Coffin, of Clarenceville, Que., formerly rector of St. Paul's church, arrived here Monday evening.

Mr. J. K. King, our local demonstrator for Macdonald College, who has been taking a few weeks' holidays, (which included an interesting turning point in his life) returned to Shawville last week.

#### Births

At 302 Liverpool Street, Montreal, on August 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Brouse, a daughter.

At Talmage, Sask., Sept. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, a daughter.

#### Married.

WALSH—MCDOWELL—A wedding event, in which considerable interest was centered, came off in the Methodist Church here at 5.30 o'clock on Tuesday evening last, the 8th instant, when Miss Irene Luella, eldest daughter of Mr. W. T. and Mrs. McDowell, of the 7th line became the bride of Mr. Chester Walsh, second son of Mrs. George Walsh of this village. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Perley, in presence of a large assemblage.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Arminta McDowell, and the groom by his brother, Mr. Garret Walsh. Little Miss Doris Hodgins, cousin of the bride, acted as flower girl. The wedding march was executed by Mrs. Wm. A. Hodgins, and a solo—"I Love You Truly"—was rendered by Miss L. P. McDowell.

Following the ceremony and the customary round of congratulations and expression of good wishes, the wedding party and a number of friends drove to the home of the bride's parents, where refreshments were partaken of after which an evening's enjoyment eventuated.

The happy young couple left at 11.30, p. m., for Renfrew, thence taking train for Toronto.

An array of handsome wedding gifts, including considerable sums of money, bore testimony of the high esteem in which the young couple are held by a large circle of friends throughout the district.

## HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL Ottawa, Ont.

On the Civil Service Examinations for November, 1913, our stenographers and typists headed the list of successful candidates for the whole of Canada, capturing the first, second, and fourth places.

We attribute this success to modern methods, first-class equipment, and a strong staff of teachers who know what to teach, all having been practical stenographers. Send for circular.

D. E. HENRY, PRESIDENT.  
Bank and Sparks Sts.

## WILLIS COLLEGE

Canada's Premier Commercial School

Now is the Time to Enter  
This Prosperous School.

Willis College, like any other business institution, is open the year round, so that students may complete their courses without interruption.

Prepare for Civil Service  
Prepare for Business.

Willis College prepares more students for business life and for Civil Service than any other college in Eastern Ontario, because Willis Graduates are in demand.

Willis Graduates Stand the Working Test.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE, 102 Bank Street,  
Cor. Albert St.

OTTAWA, ONT.

I have some good photographs of the Orange Lodges taken at Greer Mount and North Onslow. Size of photo 8x10 inches. Special at 50c each. Allow 5 cents for postage if sending for one.  
H. IMISON, Artist.

STRAYED—From my premises about August 22nd, bound dog, spotted black and white; answers to name "Matt." Substantial reward for information that will lead to his recovery. THOS. SHORE, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Well located dwelling house property in Campbell's Bay. For further particulars apply to DAN ROBILLARD, Campbell's Bay, or M. J. NEEDHAM, Box 1029, Pembroke, Ont.

FOR SALE—House and Lot (No. 55) well situated on Main St., Shawville. For particulars apply at 243 Bank Street Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—One mare, 5 years old; one mare, 9 years old; one foal, 3 months old. Apply to ALEX. SEAMAN, Yarm.

FOR SALE—Registered Ayrshire Bull, 3 years old. (Roy of Elmvalle, 38043). Apply to JAMES SMITH, North Clarendon.

FOR SALE—Desirable property on King Street, Shawville. Commodious brick dwelling house, with necessary out-buildings. Two lots. For full particulars and terms apply to A. E. POSSELT-WHITE, Shawville.

FOR SALE—The corner lot on Main street, Shawville, known as the Shawville meat shop, comprising 2 shops and dwelling house. One of the best business stands in town. Good bargain to a cash buyer. W. J. HAYES, Shawville.

CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND curbing for wells sold at works. We will contract with municipalities to manufacture pipes. H. T. McDOWELL & SON Shawville Que

#### Horrors of War.

What is the war about? Few know or understand. Our Book "The Nations of Europe," gives the causes and issues of the greatest of all wars, magnificently illustrated. Everybody wants to know why industry, commerce, finance, shipping, mails and every activity in the world has been instantly stopped. Agents send 15c., cost mailing outfit. Retail \$1.50. Big commissions.

HOME PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
Box 94, St. John, N. B.

## THE HARDWARE STORE

### Hay Wire

It is expected that every ton of hay for sale in Canada will be exported to Europe during the next few months to supply the demands of the war, consequently there will be a heavy demand for hay wire, and a sharp advance in price is anticipated.

We have a few tons on hand and are still selling at the same old price.

We would advise intending buyers to secure what they require at once.

J. H. SHAW.

## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

### NEW GOODS

We are glad to announce that our Fall supply of UNDERWEAR has reached us COMPLETE.

The Goods were bought right and are much below present mill values.

### Men's Underwear

Heavy all Wool	\$1.00 Garment
Unshrinkable	75 "
Fleece Lined	50 "

A full stock of Boy's Fleeced goods also Ladies' and Misses' at popular prices.

A Splendid Line of Men's Sweaters  
\$1.50 to \$5.00.

### Ladies' Misses' & Boys' Sweaters

These Goods are all placed at our regular figures, and we would advise prompt buying, as we are assured that it will be impossible to get in any repeat orders except at very much higher prices.

## W. A. HODGINS





Nations may war and soldiers may fight,  
And Emperors totter 'neath their divine right;  
But the King in his palace and the yokel in his  
shed  
Must always and everywhere be thrice daily fed.

## The dessert for now - ==and always

So economical—so tasty—so easy to make and good to eat that you should serve it often. Your folks don't grow tired of dishes made with

### BENSON'S PREPARED CORN

"because there are half a hundred different ways to vary the taste and the appearance. Each new dish a new delight.

Keep a package of BENSON'S PREPARED CORN handy in the pantry. It is a prime necessity in the making of sauces and gravies.

Send a post card to-day for the daintiest little recipe book you ever saw. It tells exactly how to use BENSON'S PREPARED CORN, and gives some recipes you will be glad to add to your collection.

Address Montreal Office

== CANADA · STARCH · COMPANY ==  
MONTREAL == CARDINAL == BRANTFORD

# BENSON'S CORN PREPARED CORN

## Making Restitution;

Or, The Bridal Dress.

### CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

"He's asleep, I'll go bail," said Mrs. Tennant, after listening at the crack of the door a moment or two in vain. "Poor, dear old gentleman, he do drop off like a lamb sometimes. Well, I'll just take the stairs and leave it on the table, he'll be there when he wakes, and my old legs ain't what they used to be. I'll save me another journey upstairs."

Softly opening the door she entered on tiptoe, with her tray in her hand. But the instant she came in sight of the bed, she started back.

"Lawd-a-mercy, Mr. Ford, sir!" cried she, "are you worse?"

For Mr. Merriam Ford lay there, with fixed, upturned eyes, gasping for breath, while the deadly pallor of his face betokened some sudden and unfavorable change.

"For goodness sake, Mr. Ford, what's the matter? Where are ye took ill?" the landlady entreated, shaking all over like a leaf.

But there was no answer. The rapid gasping went on, the eyes still stared, with unseeing intentness, at the ceiling, but there was no answering gleam of intelligence in the face.

It was a question whether Merriam Ford had heard the question. And Mrs. Tennant hurried down-stairs as fast as she could urge her trembling limbs.

"Dear me, ma'am, what's the matter?" demanded Bridget, the charwoman, who was on her knees, black-leading the kitchen range.

"It's the poor gentleman upstairs, Bridget," faintly uttered Mrs. Tennant, with her hand on her side. "He's took bad!" And you must run for the doctor right off!

"Me, ma'am?" echoed Bridget, looking down on her smutted apron, and stoutly shaking her head. "And all in this muck?"

"No matter, some one must go. He's dying, for all I know!" suggested Bridget.

"Then send him to bed, Mrs. Tennant. And tell him to speed like the wind—Doctor Elliott's, No. 40 Oakendale Terrace."

Blodgett's boy, albeit in general possession of the proverbial characteristics of the Irishman's son, who when you put your finger on him, wasn't there, happened, by good luck, to be strolling east just

opposite the area gate, when Bridget hailed him. For a penny he agreed to go to No. 40 Oakendale Terrace, and bring back the medical man with him, if such were a possible achievement.

"Gimme the penny," said Blodgett's boy, with a cannibal eagerness in his countenance.

"Not until you come back," said Bridget, the charwoman, who was wiser in her generation than the children of light. And with a deafening whoop, Blodgett's boy set off down the street intent on earning his penny as soon as possible.

"It's a longish bit," said Blodgett's boy to himself, as he tore around the corner; "but I always did be a rare 'un for a run."

### CHAPTER III.

No. 40 Oakendale Terrace was a substantial brick house, standing in its own trim little garden, where a border of marigolds and asters lifted their gorgeous crests of bloom, and a big brass plate on the door bore the legend:

"HARVEY ELLIOTT,  
Physician and Surgeon."

All was still and quiet in the noon sunshine. The doctor's old horse was nodding in the stable, the cat lay stretched on the door-mat, and the doctor himself, who was just released from an all-night vigil, was sitting down to a biscuit and a glass of sherry, with contented hopes of a comfortable nap afterward.

Dr. Elliott was a middle-aged man, with a shining bald head, fringed at the sides with curly brown hair, bright, near-sighted eyes, and a thin, clean-shaven face. He had fought his way up in his profession inch by inch; he had known what it was to keep up a brave outside show of gentlemanly indifference when he was faint for want of a crust of bread, and he had conquered destiny at last!

And this was, perhaps, one of the secrets of his genial sympathy with all the troubled and down-trodden ones of the world.

Into this Eden of repose and rest entered Blodgett's boy, like a serpent.

"Can't you leave your order?" said the old housekeeper. "My master has been out all night and he's just going to lay down a bit."

"I want him," said Blodgett's boy, remembering that the penny was contingent on the appearance of the doctor.

The old woman looked frowningly at him.

"What for?"

"It's a sick gent."

"Where?" caustically demanded the housekeeper.

"Up in Holly Row. I'm to fetch the doctor myself," explained Blodgett's boy.

"Wait outside, then," said the housekeeper, testily, "until I speak to him. What's the name?"

"Mr. Ford. At Mrs. Tennant's, No. 14. I'm to fetch the doctor myself."

The old woman banged the door sharply, and the boy, who was quite indifferent to any demonstration of this nature, and went to summon her master.

"If you please, sir," she said, "you're wanted."

"Wanted? Where? Why, I've only just come home!"

The doctor set down his glass of sherry of his eyebrows that denoted no particular satisfaction.

"Mr. Ford is took bad, sir; down at Tennant's, on Holly Row. There's a boy waiting outside, as says he has orders to bring you at once."

"Mr. Ford, eh?" said Dr. Elliott, gulping down the rest of his sherry, and devouring the scant remains of his biscuit.

"Well, well, I suppose I must go. There's no rest for the wicked!"

Blodgett's boy was waiting for him at the corner of the house, and slunk along behind, both hands in his ragged pockets, and one of his eyes obscured by the cast-off straw hat that he wore.

"What's the matter with the old gentleman, boy?" asked the doctor, as he hurried along.

"Took bad, sir."

"Yes, but how?"

"Don't know, sir," answered Blodgett's boy, whose comprehension had extended only to the fact of the penny.

"You're a smart lad," said the doctor, ironically. Blodgett's boy thought he was, but he did not say so.

The instant Dr. Elliott entered the bay-windowed front room at Mrs. Tennant's, he started, and compressed his lips.

"Good Heavens!" he ejaculated, "the man is dying!"

Mrs. Tennant threw her apron over her head and uttered a terrified cry. Dr. Elliott felt the pulse, and looked into the expressionless eyes that gave back no answering glance.

"Where is the daughter?" he asked.

"Gone to the Conservatory place, sir—Monsieur Ripart's—to take her music lesson!" answered Mrs. Tennant, with a gasp.

"She must be summoned at once. How far is it?"

"Very well. Run to my house as fast as you can make your legs fly. Tell my man to bring around the gig at once. If it is here in twenty minutes you shall have the sixpence."

Away sped Blodgett's boy, with more speed than grace, wondering if the man had come to pass, that coin of the realm was flying about in this unaccountable sort of way. And within the stipulated period of time, the doctor's hooded gig and stout little Canadian pony were in front of the Holly Row lodging-house.

"He's as comfortable as he can be, now," said Dr. Elliott. "Stay in the room, you women, and don't leave him for a second while I bring the daughter. Poor child! Poor child!"

There was a slight mist before his vision as he sprang into the vehicle and touched the pony lightly with the end of his whip-lash.

The "Conservatoire Musicale, par M. Achille Ripart," as the flaming blue-and-gold sign read, was a big building on the corner of Shadow Street and St. Maurice's Lane—a building which was very new and etaring, and from whose open windows issued a clang and clatter of pianos which was deafening to the chance passer.

Dr. Elliott drove up to the main entrance, a portico built in a florid imitation of the Ionic style, and sent in his card, with a pencilled request to see Miss Ford.

Presently M. Achille Ripart himself came down—a tall, angular Frenchman, in a dress coat, and a mora roused and pinned upon his lapel, and carrying about with him a very perceptible odor of mingled cigar smoke and verberna water.

"Miss Ford?" said M. Ripart, scrutinizing the name on the card through a pair of double glasses; "or do I mistake myself?"

"Miss Ford," repeated Dr. Elliott, brusquely; "and with as little delay as possible, if you please, monsieur. Her father is very ill, and I must see her at once."

"I am sorry to disappoint you, monsieur," bowed M. Ripart; "but there is no such person on our rolls at present."

"Not Miss Ford—Miss Leslie Ford?"

"M. Ripart shook his head.

"But she comes here every day."

"Monsieur mistaken. Three months ago Miss Ford left the Conservatoire. Since then she has not favored us with her presence."

"The dance she hasn't," burst out Dr. Elliott, involuntarily.

M. Ripart bowed himself into the house. Dr. Elliott drove slowly down St. Maurice's Lane, much wondering within his mind what the name of the girl was.

"Can it be possible," he asked himself, "that that pure little rosebud of a child has been deliberately deceiving her friends all this time? And if so, what is the clue to it all? Where does she spend her time? And why does she make a mystery of it? Confound it all, I don't like the looks of the thing, and if—"

Just at this instant a little servant-maid, with arms mottled with soap and sand, and elf locks streaming from under a demoralizing cap, succeeded in attracting his attention from the back of the gig.

"Sir, sir! if you please—see, sir!"

"Halloo!" said Dr. Elliott. "What's wanting? Who are you?"

"Please, sir, I'm Betsey," said the panting little damsel, "and I've run all the way from the corner. I can show you where Miss Leslie is, sir. She told me if ever she was sent for sudden, I was to tell."

"In-deed!" said Dr. Elliott, marveling more and more. "And where is she?"

"I don't know as I could direct you exactly, sir," said the girl, "but I'll just cut ahead and show you. It's the exhibition, sir—'The Wonder of the Age!'"

"What?" said Dr. Elliott.

But the little maid had scampered ahead, holding her cap on with one hand, and with the other grasping tightly the dusting-brush she had happened to be wielding when, from her vantage point in the hall, she caught the name of Leslie Ford five minutes before. Up one narrow street, down another, darting crossways through a series of vacant lots, around which the doctor was obliged to drive circumspectly, and thereby gaining considerably on him, she flew, panting, yet apparently quite undisturbed, until coming on sight of a big show-tent erected on a level piece of green, just on the skirts of the town—a tent all a-flutter with gaudy flags and placarded over with bills—she pointed toward it, with conscious triumph.

"There," said Betsey. "Go in, sir. I'll soon be over."

And back again she scudded before the astonished doctor could utter the questions that surged up to his lips.

Dr. Elliott drove his horse close up to the fence that inclosed the green, sprang out of the gig, and called a staring lad to mind his horse.

"I've begun this thing," thought he, and I'll go on with it."

While and glimmering, the big tent reflected back the glare of the August sunshine. Boys, men, ragged children, and wretched-looking women stood in a little crowd around the door, where a drum, and a French horn were murdering the national anthem, and a huge poster bore in scarlet letters, the inscription:

"Every day at 1 p.m.  
"Performance Now Going On!  
"Come One, Come All!  
"Wonderful Attraction of the Dog of Montargis!"

"Or, the Murderer of Dondy!  
"Macaire, the Murderer, Signorina Sibilla!  
"Dog, The Faithful Jacquot!"

And in the intervals of the music, Dr. Elliott could hear the sound of muffled growls from within, followed by round upon round of noisy applause.

"How much is the admission fee?" he demanded of a greasy-looking woman dressed in imitation of a Greek princess, who sat at the door with a tin box before her.

"Sixpence, sir."

Dr. Elliott threw down the coin. A tall boy opened the curtain just wide enough for him to enter, immediately dropping it again, much to the disappointment of the little crowd of stragglers at the door, who had all craned their necks for a peep.

Dr. Elliott looked curiously around him. Since he was a lad of twelve years old he had not been in such a place, and the old impressions came oddly back to him as he dropped on a seat, and taking off his hat, wiped his reeking forehead.

Half the tent was filled with rows of semi-circular wooden seats, each rising slightly higher than the adjoining ones, so as to afford an uninterrupted view to all the expense-disbursing spectators who might choose to patronize the show.

Other half was made into a stage, where, as the name of the show implied, a dog, a cat, a monkey, and a bear, were to perform a series of stunts, and a huge poster bore in scarlet letters, the inscription:

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# Redpath

## PACKAGE SUGAR

Why take chances by asking for "A Dollar's Worth of Sugar?"

Buy REDPATH in Original Packages and you'll be sure of full weight — highest quality — absolute purity.

100 lbs. 50 lbs. 20 lbs. 5 AND 2 LB. CARTONS

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

audience dispersed, talking and laughing noisily.

While Mr. Leonidas Larrabee, the proprietor and manager of the "Wonder of the Age," pulled disconcertedly at his long red moustache, muttering, "What the mischief does it mean? Six minutes clear ahead of time, and the fatal struggle left out!"

And he talked forward to rearrange the stage for the grand national show of "Punch and Judy," which was to follow, in the course of an hour or two.

While Leslie Ford, in a miniature dressing-room, formed by a few old chairs pinned together at the back of a small tent in the rear, was hurriedly exchanging the dress of brigand of the times of early France for the ordinary costume of a young lady of the nineteenth century.

And Jack, stretched across the doorway, formed a sort of body-guard, as he reposed, with head resting on both paws, from the fatigue of the sensational spectacle, "Macaire, the Murderer; or, the Dog of Montargis."

(To be continued.)

### "SPRAT" AND "HERRING."

Sailor Nicknames of Prince George and Prince Edward.

When the young Prince Henry of England went to school at Eton, his father, King George, is said to have declared that he desired no favors to be shown him, since he considered it to be an important part of the Prince's education that he should share the ordinary school life in every particular.

The lad and his fellow pupils are reported to have fallen at once into pleasant and natural relations; his title is dropped; he is plain "Henry" to everyone, when he is not, as rumor hints is the case, "addressed by a conveniently brief nickname, as un-royal, not to say undignified, as it could well be."

That is interesting, if true, and leaves wide latitude for guessing. Can the scion of a princely house have fallen to "Bricky," or "Buster," "Pug," or "Mug"? Whatever the nickname is, it can scarcely be more undignified than that to which his father once cheerfully answered.

King George, who is an expert sailor,—although he is always liable to unsailorily recurrences of seasickness,—was, in his early days as a boyish midshipman, very popular on board ship for his alertness, willingness, good nature, and democratic friendliness. He was commonly hailed by his youthful fellow officers as "Sprat"; his brother Edward, Duke of Clarence, responded with equal readiness to "Herring."

To be sure, both nicknames referred rather to the salt-water habitat of the bearers than to any more personal characteristics, whereas there are obscure intimations that young Henry's coloring, carriage or features are somehow alluded to in his nickname. But, even if he should be "Pug" or "Mug," he might claim paternal precedent in getting his countenance grotesquely into public notice. No disapproving comment on any school yard nickname is likely to equal the acute convulsion in British journalism when it was reported that the royal middies, George and Edward, had permitted their noses to be tattooed!

The report was, of course, untrue, and arose merely from the too keenly nautical interest in tattooing displayed by the frolicsome "Sprat" and sedate "Herring."

But it spread amazingly, and acquired details that shocked the British nation still more deeply. In jocular reference to being themselves, as princes, in a sense national property, the boys were declared to have had themselves tattooed indelibly in blue with the broad arrow, which is the governmental mark of the British Empire, and decorates army kits, stores, wagons, army mules, and convicts' garments.

Their ship, the Bacchante, was at the time half way round the world, and could not be reached immediately, so neither confirmation nor denial was possible. It was an Australian official who managed at length to communicate with the Bacchante's amazed and amused commander, and secure his official repudiation of the tale. That was cabled to England, and John Bull, taking his morning paper with his morning ham and eggs, learned the next day with relief that the two precious noses were safe and unadorned. Had it been otherwise,

King George, on his accession, might have set a fashion for his countrymen very like that followed by their ancestors before the days of Caesar's conquest. The early Britons did not precisely tattoo their skins; but they are reported to have dyed them a lovely and alluring blue.

GRUESOME DECORATIONS.

Tower of Skulls in Servian City Was Ghastly Thing.

Nish, the Servians' temporary capital, boasts one of the most famous monuments in the Balkans—the Tower of Skulls. It was built by a Turkish Pasha in 1800 to commemorate a Servian defeat, and decorated with the skulls of the slain. These skulls are said to have originally numbered 1,200, and when Lamartine saw them with hair still clinging to many of them the sight must have been ghastly enough.

Visitors, however, took to carrying off the skulls as souvenirs, and what few remained were accorded Christian burial when Servia gained her freedom, so that now the tower is skull-less, though the walls remain—surrounded by a memorial chapel erected by the ill-fated King Alexander—as a reminder of the nation's sufferings under Turkish rule.

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# HOME

## Selected Recipes.

**Grape Wine.**—Wash and stem grapes and squeeze through a coarse cloth. Allow one quart soft water to each three quarts juice and three pounds brown sugar to four quarts juice. Let stand in an open receptacle for six weeks, covering only with piece of clean cloth, then bottle.

**Pork with Chestnuts.**—Melt butter in a pan and put in a roasted piece of pork with a little onion. Brown well, and add some bouillon. Cook over a moderate fire, and when the meat is almost done add roasted chestnuts without their shells. Then finish the cooking, and serve the pork with chestnuts arranged round it.

**Honey Cookies.**—Mix together one cupful of honey, one cupful of granulated sugar, two eggs, well beaten, two level teaspoonfuls of soda, and a little salt. Add flour enough to knead into a soft dough, and let it stand overnight. In the morning roll out the dough, and cut it into fancy shapes. Bake in a slow oven.

**Bull's Eye.**—This is a variation from the usual forms in which eggs appear at the breakfast table. Take as many eggs as you need, beat the whites stiff and make little nests by putting the beaten whites into muffin rings or small cups; drop the yolk of an egg into the centre of each nest, and put the nests and the contents into the oven to brown. Garnish a platter with parsley, and serve the eggs on buttered toast.

**Cottage Cheese Pie.**—Take one pint of cottage cheese, seasoned with salt and pepper, the stiffly beaten yolks of two eggs, one-half cupful of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of sweet cream, and a dash of nutmeg. Work all the ingredients together and fill one pie crust. When the pie is baked, cover it with the beaten whites of two eggs, sweetened with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Let it stand in the oven a moment. It is good served either warm or cold.

**Cucumber Fingers.**—Cut white or green cucumbers into thin slices lengthwise, sprinkle salt over them and let remain in a cool place for three hours. Then wipe away all moisture and dry the slices carefully in a cloth. Dip each slice in beaten egg, then in ground bread crumbs or cracker crumbs, and fry them in a frying pan in butter until they are golden brown on both sides. It is a pleasant change to serve cucumbers thus with salmon instead of with the usual dressing of pepper, salt and vinegar.

**Orange Marmalade.**—Quarter slice and thin as possible one dozen oranges and four lemons. Do not peel. Remove seeds. Weigh, and to each pound add three pints of cold water. Let stand over night or for twenty-four hours. Let simmer until rind is very tender, and set aside for another twenty-four hours. Then take sugar and fruit, pound for pound, and cook until mixture holds up peel. It will thicken more upon standing. So do not let get too thick. Stir occasionally while cooking to prevent burning. Any amount of marmalade may be made, using one lemon to every three or four oranges and three pints of water to a pound of freshly cut fruit. Seeds may be cooked separately and the water added afterward, if bitter marmalade is wanted.

## Household Hints.

Shower hot water poured from a height of a few feet over a sprained ankle.

A simple dessert is boiled rice and stewed figs or prunes served together with cream.

One gallon of ice-cream, if served on plates, will serve 24; if in sherbet glasses, 30 at least.

Often discoloration on enamelware may be removed by rubbing with a cloth dipped in vinegar.

Salt in the oven placed over the baking plates, will prevent the pastry from scorching at the bottom.

Eat much fish. It is cheap, and many authorities assert it is more healthful in summer than meat.

Eat many fresh vegetables and fruits. They are plentiful and cheap—and it is best to eat them while you can.

Don't eat canned vegetables. Conserve the supply for winter. Instead, put up all the vegetables and fruits you can.

Mice have a strong antipathy to peppermint, and a little oil of peppermint sprinkled around their haunts will help keep them away.

The addition of strong vinegar or dilute sulphuric acid to chloride of lime materially increases its effectiveness as a disinfectant.

Ordinary baking soda is an excellent cleaning medium for mud stains. Dampen a cloth, dip it into the soda and rub the offending spots. If pressing is necessary do it on the wrong side of the material.

Vegetarians say that if a ripe marrow is sliced, dredged with flour, and fried in clarified dripping it is an excellent substitute



Motorcyclists Answer England's Call to Enlist.

The rally of the motor cyclists of London in answer to an appeal from the War Office calling for an enlistment of motor cyclists as despatch bearers. The great rally took place near the Windmill on Wimbledon Common, and thousands of motor cycles were lined up on the Common while their respective owners enlisted.

for bacon. Invalids like marrow steamed and served with white sauce.

Get the trimmings from the meat you buy. Remember that if the butcher sells them again he makes more profit on the trimmings than on the meat.

## To Cook Celery.

How many housewives know that celery can be cooked in at least three different ways without a resort to white sauce?

The French cook the hearts deliciously as "celery au jus," and make several variations of the dish by additions to the meat stock in which the celery, after being bleached, is cooked. The hearts cooked in this way, the coarse branches used for celery soup, the leaves cooked for greens, one may feel that they have utilized a bunch of celery to good advantage.

Celery cooked in meat juice, eaten the moment it is ready, is one of the most delicious compromises between a vegetable and a meat dish, and even tough threads of cellulose present in celery branches—very tough in the outer branches of a stalk—may be softened in this way.

To make the dish to perfection use only the firm centres, or about four of the inner stems not broken from the root. Pare off the darkened portion of the root and cut off the top where the leaves join the outer stalks. This will leave some leaves on the inner stems, but these are as dainty as possible when cooked. Wash the prepared pieces under running water. A brush is sometimes used to clean the inner portion, or they are allowed to lie in salted cold water for fifteen minutes to remove bugs. Three or four good and not coarse outer stems may be tied together and cooked in the same way.

**Celery in Gravy.**—Parboil the prepared celery for five minutes; rinse and drain. Put to cook very gently in enough good meat stock to cover, a small slice of salt pork (do not add any salt), and two or three onions. The stock should be almost cooked away and be of a fine brown shade, as good beef stock will be without coloring when the celery is done. A seasoning bouquet of a little carrot added helps to make this dish very delicious.

## Rubber Plants.

The rubber plant is perhaps the most used home plant and it justly deserves its popularity as it stands confinement in rooms better than any other. They do best in sandy loam with a little leaf soil, and should have small pots in comparison with the size of the plants. The only care which they need is plenty of sprinkling with clear water to keep the pores of the leaves open. They do not need a great amount of water at the roots, as too much will turn the leaves yellow. When this happens, it is well to stop watering for a while. Be sure, however, to keep the leaves clean. If not watched they will grow into awkward shapes; this can easily be avoided by pinching out the terminals, letting them grow only to the size and form desired. To prevent the bleeding of the stem, slip a raw potato hollowed out to fit the wound and allow it to remain on until the break heals.

"Was the charity ball a success?" "Oh, yes, indeed. They say the gowns must have cost half a million at least." "And how much was raised for charity?" "Why, nearly 700 dollars. Wasn't that fine?"

## THE WAR CHESTS OF EUROPE

### WAR TREASURE IN WORLD'S HIDDEN HOARDS.

Are Supposed to Contain \$2,000,000,000 in Gold Coin and Bullion.

European authorities figured that when the Balkan war began and there was dread among the common people that a general war might result, nearly \$350,000,000 in gold was hoarded in three countries in sums ranging from a gold piece or two up to tens of thousands of dollars. Austria-Hungary was credited with hiding away \$150,000,000, Germany \$55,000,000, and France \$130,000,000.

This was money which had been traced into those countries just before the Balkan hostilities began and after war started. In addition to this vast sum there was an unguessable quantity of gold already buried in the ground.

Russia is believed to have tens of thousands of hoarders of money. The sign of wealth would mean the coming of the tax collector, and among the men who look poor are owners of countless weight in gold.

The great Imperial war chest has behind it, if the signs mean anything, other sums in little war chests—gold which the Government might draw out if it offered lands for sale, or bonds the people would trust, or opportunities in commerce heretofore denied them.

England has its hidden hoards, no one knows how large or how many, but there is concealed in England nothing like the amount that is hidden in continental Europe, where foreign armies have only to cross a surveyed boundary line to raid their enemies. Turkey, whose people have been terrorized for ages, has more lost hoards than the world will ever know about, because there the hoarding has gone on for ages.

### Spain Has Millions.

Spain has millions of dollars in gold, silver, pearls and gems buried and lost in a thousand ancient castles, monasteries and other public buildings. In the heyday of her glory Spain imported countless millions of gold and silver from the Americas, and faithful officials made away with great sums in bullion, hiding it away—and many of them never recovered it.

India is the bottomless pit of the world's gold. In one year India imported \$300,000,000, and there has never been a time, apparently, when India was not importing gold, silver, and precious jewels. In the temples of India there are said to be \$1,800,000,000 in precious metal and precious stones. India has more fine pearls than all the rest of the world put together. They have even gold cannons there—cannons that weigh 250 pounds each.

The tourists see some of this gold; if a visitor should attend a function given by one of the princes of India he would see jewels whose value he could not estimate. Afghan, Mogul, Tartar raiding through India, found millions upon millions, but the troops did not find it all. In the ground, in places where none could find or would suspect, is the vast wealth which the natives of India bury, and keep buried.

The Ameer of Bokhara, a Russian vassal in Central Asia, is said to have been accumulating a hoard amounting to \$8,000,000 a year. In Egypt and along the north shore of

Africa the Barbary Coast people have their hoards estimated by the millions. The lost treasure of the Incas is estimated at \$600,000,000 in gold.

### In Ancient Vaults.

In the ruins of Carthage is a vault that holds the treasure of the vandal Geneseric, which was not found when Carthage finally fell. The buried treasure of Carcassonne in southern France was put away when the Huns and Slavs ranged over Europe trying to exterminate the Latins. Alaric the Goth looted Rome and cached his treasure in Carcassonne, tradition says, in a deep cave and killed the men who helped him stow it away, and it has never been found.

This treasure was part of it from Solomon's Temple, Titus having raided Jerusalem and made away with the treasure that Solomon had gathered up and which was part of it loot that King David had captured in his great wars of conquest and defence. There was the accumulation of ten centuries of profit in the Temple of Solomon.

The loot of ancient Rome, the loot of Constantinople, of Calcutta, Bombay, Peking, with the treasure ships captured at sea, paid the price of capture. There were raids on the treasure towns of Spanish America which made the pirates wealthy. But the capture of bullion and the exaction of ransom failed to compensate the victors from about the time of the Napoleonic wars.

### Fortunes in Jewels.

Wars of conquest followed wars seeking loot. Nevertheless the modern wars are accompanied by opportunities of loot which are hardly paralleled in ancient history. Thus the defeat of France resulted in the payment to Germany of \$1,000,000,000 after the war of 1870—a tribute payment hardly rivalled in ancient days. If France and Russia should conquer, Germany will doubtless be compelled to stagger under such an exaction of tribute as no ancient Caesar ever dreamed.

If the hoards of Europe could be tapped—if the hidden treasures of European cities should be tapped by invading armies—the possibilities of loot in jewels and precious metals are beyond compute. But all the loot possible would not compensate for the hundreds of thousands of ounces of gold which must be paid each day for army sustenance and equipment. In olden times wars were paid for themselves, reckoning from the viewpoint of the victors. Wars were then for loot. The ships of the conquerors returned from across the seas with treasure—they even went to war loaded with treasure for emergencies, as witness the Spanish Armada, whose gold is still the dream of fortune-seekers.

The war chests of Europe are supposed to contain about \$2,000,000,000 in gold coin and bullion. What possibilities of loot this indicates is in some measure understandable when one considers that this means about 50,000 tons of yellow metal—and no mention is made of the bushels of diamonds, rubies, pearls and gems also in peril.

### The Money For One.

"Sam, I understand there's a schism in your church," said the jocular man to his colored man-of-all-work.

"Kaint be, 'less n somebody done made us a present of it, 'cause we done spent all ouah money for a new organ."

Miss Bianca Philippsberg is a master furrier at Lubov, Russia.

Somebody thinks this would be a much happier world if we could get experience on credit.

## "—AND MY NAME IS WAR."

I laugh at the bonds of nations, I scoff at their treaties, too—  
There never was parchment signed by man that I couldn't rough-ride through.  
They talk of lasting alliance, they speak of an age of peace,  
They look to the future to bring the day when the carnage of war shall cease;  
I loosen distrust and ambition again and turn nations into hate.

I take the men from the golden fields, from the harvest of ripened grain,  
And I turn them to paths of destruction, of unspeakable grief and pain;  
I stop the wheels of the busy mill, I touch the fingers of skill—  
The captains of commerce they follow my beck, they hasten to do my will—  
And the flower of the nation comes under my spell, they march in unbroken line,  
To the business of killing their fellow men—for that is a hobby of mine.

I take strong men from the family hearth, I brush the wee babes to the ground,  
As I call on their fathers to answer when my bugles the war call sound.  
I take the son of the widow, too, I laugh at her soul-shed tears,  
And I scoff when she trembles and quakes with grief, when she shakes with besetting tears;  
I take them all and I bid them use those devilish weapons of mine  
And I gloat as they mow each other down, I jeer at the shot-ridden line.

And if perchance I choose to bring these men from the front again,  
I send them home to those they love as broken and crippled men.  
I send home a father a useless man, a scarred and battered frame;  
More kind would it be were he counted in among the list of the slain.  
And perchance I may send the widow her son, a burden the rest of her days,

But I joy as I turn the women and men at the gate of the sorrowful ways.

Oh, I slumber and sleep for years at a time, and I let men talk of peace,  
And I smile at their glib orations about the day when all war shall cease—

For all the time they are making shells, they are shaping great cannons and guns,  
That they'll turn to each others destruction as sure as the tide ebbs and runs,  
And I'll laugh in a few short months from now as they carol the Christmas song,  
To think how they leave in my clutches still the questions of right and wrong.

## WAR WILL DELAY WORK.

### Electrification of Railways in Europe Will Have to Wait.

Among the many engineering improvements which will be seriously delayed because of the great war now in progress on the Continent, says the Electric Railway Journal, are the electrification of steam railroads in Germany, France and other countries. The greatest delay may be expected in Germany, partly because of the diversion of government funds to war purposes, and partly because of the fact that the latest electrification, that in Silesia, is close to the Russian border.

In any event, the railroads will be so overcrowded because of troop and provender transportation that no such interruptions as are incident to a change from steam to electricity would be permitted. It is doubtful also whether the Stadtbahn electrification will be furthered in a time of such financial stress.

In France, where the privately owned Midi Railway has taken the lead in electrification, less delay may be experienced because there is no dependence on government funds for the change, and the lines are at a great distance from the war zone. It is questionable, however, whether the suburban electrification of Paris will be continued at this time. Russia also was reported to have in hand great electrification projects which will now have to be postponed.

Even if Italy, Spain, Sweden and Norway succeed in maintaining their neutrality, the electrifications planned in those countries will be held up for two reasons—diversion of government funds and assignment to army duty of the most vigorous and technically trained men in the country. In general, the Continental countries give preference to retired soldiers for railway workers, therefore the men who would build and operate the electrified roads are among the first reservists to be called back to the colors. No matter from what point the situation is viewed, even a very short war must mean a serious delay to the electrification of steam railroads in Europe.

## THE VAST UNEXPLORED.

### Still Work for the Explorer on Every Continent.

In a recent address to the Royal Geographical Society on the occasion of his retirement from the office of president Earl Curzon told his fellow scientists that vast and rich fields of exploration were still left open to them. Explorers and scientists have done a great deal, but plenty is left yet to be done. Not until the last corner of the earth has been mapped and the last of nature's secrets wrested from her unwilling grasp will the intrepid pioneer need to sigh for new worlds to investigate.

A glance at any map will suffice to indicate how much yet remains to be explored. To be sure, the high points of exploration have been touched. Both Poles have been reached, the heard of unknown regions on every continent has been penetrated. But between the slender lines that the routes of exploring expeditions have woven like a network over the little known places

of the earth there are vast spaces unmapped and unknown.

Nor will honor and glory be lacking to those daring spirits who may succeed in accomplishing these lesser tasks of exploration. The contemplated expedition of Sir Edward Shackleton across the Antarctic Continent promises to be the most spectacular achievement of his career. The University of Pennsylvania expedition in the Amazon regions, under the leadership of Dr. Farabee, has already covered itself with much glory, though its task is but half completed.

This is a big earth after all, and all the centuries of exploration have not sufficed to reveal it every aspect. There is still work for the explorer on every continent; and he has to-day the inestimable advantage of the moving-picture camera.

## CHURCHILL VOTED DOWN.

### Wanted to Smash German Navy Before Declaration of War.

There are many stories flying about London respecting the first stages of the present war. Most of them concern the navy. They may not all be true, but they grow out of the situation, and show the temper of the people.

A person in authority is quoted as saying that Hon. Mr. Churchill wanted to strike the German fleet in July, before war had been declared. He said to the Cabinet:

"Strike now.  
"I hold the German navy in the hollow of my hand. War is inevitable. Germany waits for no declaration of war. Why should we? The main naval force of Germany is in the North Sea; almost under the guns of our fleet. Let me give the orders and by the week end the German navy will have ceased to exist."

But other considerations prevailed, and by 11 to 8 the Cabinet refused. On all but naval grounds it was, no doubt, a wise decision.

There is another Churchill anecdote from an official in a position to know. The First Lord strolled into the Cabinet meeting on a certain morning, still some days before war had been declared, remarking:

"I mobilized the fleet last night. That is a measure of precaution, not of war. But if you disapprove, it can be demobilized."

That is the temper which prevails. The Cabinet assented. And that is the temper to which was due the appearance of Drake on that Tuesday afternoon before the declaration, 600 miles out on the Atlantic, chequering first the Mauretania and then the Carmania. That also was a measure of precaution. It may be said that since Lord Narham, who prepared the way for Trafalgar, England has had no First Lord more apt to take advantage of occasion.

If you think you can't do a thing—well, you know the answer.

He who will fight the devil with his own weapon must not wonder if he finds him an overmatch.

The sight of a drunkard is a better sermon against drunkenness than the best that was ever preached upon that subject.



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 17, 1914.

### The War's Second Stage.

The Montreal Gazette of Saturday last gives the following editorial review of operations at the seat of war during the previous week, which covers pretty fully the most important features of the conflict, as they have been disclosed through official sources:

"Yesterday's news from the scene of war activity in France was again of a satisfactory character. The campaign has entered on its second phase, and it is promising of success for the Anglo-French Allies. Last Saturday the prospect was anything but bright. The Government and the Bank of France had left Paris, and the inhabitants by thousands were moving from the city which was threatened with investment by the German hosts. Those who carefully read Sir John French's report will have appreciated how serious the situation was. The German staff put their faith in an attack by the largest force they could gather on the northern frontier of France. The invading armies rolled through Belgium, crushing or holding in check the forces of the Brussels government could put against them. Then they turned south to attack the French and British. The latter were at Mons on the evening of August 23rd, with three army corps, or between 90 and 120 thousand men, moving on their front, while another German army corps was striving to reach their flank. There was nothing to do but to retire, fighting. The French force to the right under General Joffre were acting in like manner. The first position selected for making a stand could not be held, and neither could the second. On the 26th, the French also moving backward, another retiring movement was ordered, and was kept up at night and for two succeeding days. By this time the French were able to give some help and the pressure was relieved. The German advance was in the neighborhood of ten miles a day. The following week there was more or less continuous fighting and some further giving back till the German forces held the greater part of northern France on a line east from Paris with their centre even south of the capital. No one could study the situation and regard it as anything but serious. The allied generals must have felt anxiety, even though they knew what they were doing, and to what it was leading. Fighting for a chance to retreat is the hardest task that can be put on a soldier, and up to Sunday last that was what for two weeks the British and French armies had been chiefly doing.

At the beginning of the present week the change took place. The Germans may have exhausted their strength, or, as has been repeatedly declared, some of their corps may have been ordered to the eastern scene of hostilities to check the Russian invasion of Prussia. The Allies also were strengthened by new levies of reserves from France and new regiments from Great Britain. Also they appear to have placed themselves in a position too strong to be taken. Three German armies that had been operating separately have united their lines and been trying ineffectively to drive their way through the defending forces and split them into two sections. These attacks, which are described as violent, were directed against the centre of the line between Paris and Verdun, where the French corps are stationed. They have all been repulsed, and there are signs that the enemy is retiring. On the left of the allies' line, where General French's army is understood to be operating, the tables have been altogether turned. The German forces have been forced back or retired, followed by the allies. At one point they are stated to have gone back some forty or fifty miles in four days, losing men, guns and material in the process. The British and French are now the stronger it would seem. It is not to be assumed that the Germans are beaten. If they have taken Mauberge a considerable force will be released for work in the field, and large reinforcements were the other day reported to be proceeding through Belgium to help the fighting line. The military skill, courage and determination that in less than a month took the Kaiser's armies from their homes to where they could almost see the French capital cannot be exhausted yet. These armies are being faced, however, by others just as courageous, just as determined and with generals just as capable, who have been hardly tried without losing their heads or abandoning their plans. It seems reasonable to hope that the turned tide of fortune will still favor the allies and that when next week's operations are reviewed there will not be many German soldiers on French soil, except as prisoners or hospital patients."

### MINUTES OF COUNTY COUNCIL.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of the County of Pontiac.

Minutes of proceedings of the Municipal Council of the County of Pontiac, regular quarterly session, held on Wednesday, the 9th September, 1914, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Present, the Warden, Paul McNally, Esq., and Councillors Darcy, Dunn, Butler, McDonald, Clarke, Rimer, Coyne C. McNally, Parker, McCleary, Young, Erwin, Davis, O'Reilly and Halversen, forming a quorum, the Warden presiding.

Councillor McDonald subscribed to his oath of office.

The minutes of the session of the 10th June last were read and adopted on motion of councillor C. McNally and Dunn.

The Sec. Treas. informed the Council that he had as yet received no notice of action by the proprietors of "Le Spectator" to recover the balance claimed by them on costs of advertising lands for sale for taxes last January.

He also read certified copies of deeds of donation from James Moffatt to Robert A. Moffatt, and from Theophile Venne to Jos. E. Venne, on which the Council took no action.

A bill from the Registrar, W. Rimer, Esq., for \$5.10 for making the above mentioned copies of deeds was presented, and the Sec. Treas. was authorized to pay the same on motion of councillors C. McNally and Erwin.

The Sec. Treas. read two letters from T. P. Foran, Esq., K. C., re. the C. P. R. crossing of the Bristol-Clarendon town line, and it was moved by couns. Young and O'Reilly that the Sec. Treas. be instructed to communicate with the Railway Commission, bringing the facts of the matter of the C. P. R. crossing of the Bristol-Clarendon town line before them, and ascertain what steps may have to be taken to have the said crossing made in such a manner that it can be travelled by the public; and in the event of the Railway Commission requiring a map or plan of said crossing he be further instructed to have a competent surveyor or civil engineer prepare such a plan, and forward it to the Railway Commission, all expenses in the matter to be borne in equal share by the two local municipalities of Bristol and Clarendon.—Carried.

The matter of examining and revising the new valuation rolls for 1914 was discussed, and the Sec. Treas. informed the Council that four of the local municipalities had not yet filed their rolls for 1914 in his office.

Moved by councillors Young and McCleary that inasmuch as all the new valuation rolls for 1914 are not to hand for the local municipalities, their revision and homologation for county purposes be deferred until the next December meeting of this Council.—Carried.

Moved by couns. O'Reilly and Parker that this Council do now adjourn.—Carried.

H. T. HURDMAN,  
Sec. Treas. Co. Pontiac.

Bryson, Que., 10th Sept., 1914.

## THE WAR.

### Summary of the News

London, Sept. 12.—The official press bureau makes the following announcement:

"A summary, necessarily incomplete, may be attempted of the operations of the British expeditionary force and the French army during the last four days.

"On September 6 the southward advance of the German right reached the extreme point at Coulommiers and Provins, cavalry patrols having penetrated even as far south as Nogent-sur-Seine.

"This movement was covered by a large flanking force west of the line of the river Ourcq, watching the other Paris defences and any allied force that might come from them.

"The southward movement of the enemy left his right wing in a dangerous position, as he had evacuated the Criel-Senlis-Compiègne region through which his advance had been pushed.

"The allies attacked this exposed wing both in front and on the flank on Sept. 8. The covering force was assailed by a French army based upon the Paris defences and brought to action on the line between Nanteuil-le-Hadouin and Meaux.

"The main portion of the enemy's right wing was attacked frontally by the British army which had been transferred from the north to the east of Paris and by a French corps advancing alongside it on a line between Crecy, Coulommiers and Sezanne.

"The combined operations up to the present have been completely successful. The German outer flank was forced back as far as the line of the Ourcq river. There it made a strong defence and executed several vigorous counter attacks, but was unable to beat off the pressure of the French advance.

"The main body of the enemy's right wing vainly endeavored to defend the line of the Grand Morin river, and then that of the Petit Morin. Pressed back over both of these rivers and threatened on its right, owing to the defeat of the covering force by the allied left, the German right wing retreated over the Marne river on Sept. 10, and were followed by the British and a portion of the French force.

A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Paris says: "The Matin learns from Petrograd that the first Austrian army under Gen. Von Auffenberg has lost 300 officers, 28,000 soldiers and 400 guns; and that the second Austrian army has lost as prisoners 500 officers and 70,000 men. The Russian victory is considered to be absolutely decisive.

A message from Petrograd to the Paris Journal states that the Russians have taken 120,000 prisoners, and other captures are imminent.

A report received at Paris on Monday says that 200,000 prisoners are in Russian hands.

### FOR SALE

A lot of young Oxford Down Rams and Ewes at reasonable prices; also a pair of Lundy foals, nicely marked. Apply to JAS. ARMSTRONG, Shawville, or Green Lake Farm.

## SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

DO YOU contemplate building, or making any alterations in that line? If so, call in and see me; place your orders early, and have your material ready when required. Ask for a sample of BEAVER BOARD, the coming Interior Finish for Dwellings and Public Buildings.

3 of the 41 advantages of BEAVER BOARD:

Can be applied in any season. Anyone handy with tools by following instructions can apply it. Is pure Wood Fibre throughout.

R. G. HODGINS.



TRADE MARK

**NO CRACKS**

Are ever seen in walls and ceilings made of Beaver Board. Durable, beautiful, sanitary. Forty-one advantages. Call and see how it looks.

For sale by  
**R. G. HODGINS.**

## ATTEND

# Shawville Fair

Sept. 21 - 23.

Every prospect that the Exhibition will be good.

Large List of Specials.

Base Ball and other Sports.

NIGHT SHOW.

### Bristol Council Minutes

Bristol, Sept. 8, 1914.  
The Municipal Council of Bristol met on the above date. Present—Mayor W. C. Young and Councillors Woods, R. Campbell, McGuire and D. Campbell.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted on motion of coun. R. Campbell.

Coun. Horner now took his seat at the board.

Moved by couns. D. Campbell and McGuire that the valuation of the C. P. R. right of way be lowered \$150; also that lot 10-95, Norway Bay, be exempt from taxation, it being a charitable institution.—Carried.

Moved by couns. D. Campbell and McGuire that the valuation roll as revised be accepted and homologated.—Carried.

Moved by couns. Woods and R. Campbell that the following bills be paid: J. Y. Reid, 35 days valuating @ \$2.00..... \$70.00

John Stanton, 32 days valuating @ \$2.00..... 64.00  
Wm Graham, 31 days valuating @ \$2.00..... 62.00  
G. F. Hodgins, 20 bbls cement @ \$1.90..... 38.00  
Jos. Emerson, sharpening scraper 1.50

On motion of coun. Horner the Council adjourned.

G. T. DRUMMOND,  
Sec. Treas.

### Clarendon Council Minutes

August 3rd, 1914.  
Regular session Clarendon Council, held this 3rd day of August, 1914, in the Orange Hall, Shawville.

Present: Mayor Barr, Councillors Armstrong, Sly, Barber, Daggs and McCord.

Minutes of last regular and adjourned sessions read and adopted on motion of couns. Barber and Armstrong.

Council adjourned one hour for dinner.

1, p. m.—Same members present, also coun. Eades.

The road papers were read and discussed and left over until next session; also the municipal road labor was left over.

Motion—Couns. Armstrong and Eades—that the following bills be paid: John A. Beckett..... \$20.35

Jas. A. Caldwell, 9 days work at \$1.50..... 13.00  
Bert Hodgins, repairing roads in 1913..... 1.50

Jas Newton, 1 day W. T. McD. work..... 1.50  
Harry Hobbs, 2 days' work..... 3.00  
R. Miller, bill re. Adam Elliott 19.85

—Carried.  
Motion—Couns. Armstrong and Sly—that we adjourn to meet at the call of the Secretary.—Carried.

E. T. HODGINS,  
Sec. Treas.

### Pumps Supplied

—AND—

### Wells Repaired.

We are now in a position to fill orders for Pumps and repair Wells on short notice, and would therefore, be pleased to have your order now, as it is a suitable time.

We are now putting in pumps with a galvanized lining that makes a great improvement.

PRICES:—Pumps at our shop, near Starks Corners, \$6.00, and \$7.00 and up (according to length and condition of well).

All pumps guaranteed to give satisfaction.

H. S. ELLIOTT & SONS,  
R. R. No. 2, Shawville.

## CONCRETE

### WORK

### EXECUTED.

We, the undersigned, have purchased a CONCRETE MIXER and are now in shape to do all kinds of concrete work, either by contract or by the hour. For full particulars apply to

JAS. R. & JOHN A. DEAN,  
Stark's Corners, Que

### THE MARKETS

#### SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$7.00  
Wheat, per bushel, 90 to \$1.00.  
Oats, per bushel, 48c.  
Butter, tubs, prints and rolls 21c.  
Potatoes per bag, 1.25.  
Eggs per dozen 22c.  
Pork per 100 lbs., 9.50 to 10.00.  
Hides per 100 lbs., 8.00  
Felts 20 to 1.00 cent each  
Wool per lb., 25c to 26c  
Hay per ton \$16.00

#### OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:  
Butter, in print 30c to 32c  
Butter in pails 29 to 30c.  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 30 to 35c  
Pork, per 100 lbs. \$10.00 to 13.50  
Beef, per 100 lbs. \$12.50 to 13.00  
Oats, per bushel, 55c  
Hay per ton 15.00 to 20.00



## BRITISH BUILT

### Peerless Overalls

Are thoroughly Canadian.

The first pair was

Constructed in a small

Flat near our present

No. 1 Factory.

Two other plants are now

Utilized for the same purpose.

If any pair of our

\$1.25 range is not

Better than any garment sold

By foreign makers

Now operating in

Canada, let us

Refund your money.

PEERLESS OVERALL CO.,  
Rock Island, P. Q.

Sold by

G. F. HODGINS Co.,  
Shawville.

## McCORMICK WARE ROOMS

Howard Block, Centre St., Shawville.

## Farmers' Requirements

Buggies, Expresses and Waggons

in the following makes:

Wm. Grey & Son, Bain, Munro & McIntosh.

HARNESS!

A complete stock of Harness constantly kept on hand. We carry the durable kind made by WILSON and CARSON—no better for the money.

STABLE FITTINGS!

Hay Fork Outfits, Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stantions.

Horses Bought and Sold.

JOHN L. HODGINS.

A New Line of .. .

Hand Painted China

Richly Cut Glass

Silverware

.. . Just Arrived.

We also have a very nice line of Pearl Necklets, Pearl Watch Chains, Gold, Gold Filled and Plated Jewellery.

Come in and see our fine Store.

Fine Selected Stock always on hand.

Don't forget to see our

California Rose Beads.

Orders filled promptly.

HANS SHADEL

Expert in Watch and Jewellery Repairs.

## MONUMENTS!

Before purchasing your Monument consult the SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS Nothing too small. Nothing too large.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Fencing and Cemetery Work a Specialty.

T. SHORE - - Proprietor.

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.



**THE EQUITY,**  
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests  
Published every Thursday  
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.  
Subscription, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
All arrears must be paid up before  
any paper is discontinued.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for  
first insertion and 5 cents per line for each  
subsequent insertion.  
Business cards not exceeding one inch  
inserted at \$5.00 per year.  
Local announcements inserted at the  
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion  
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.  
Commercial advertising by the month  
or for longer periods inserted at low rates  
which will be given on application.  
Advertisements received without in-  
structions accompanying them will be in-  
serted until forbidden and charged for  
accordingly.  
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-  
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry  
declined.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and  
cheaply executed. Orders by mail  
promptly attended to.  
JOHN A. COWAN,  
Publisher.

**Professional Cards.**  
**DENTAL.**  
**DR. A. H. BEERS**  
SURGEON DENTIST  
CAMPBELLS BAY - - - QUE.  
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery  
McGill University.  
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of  
Pennsylvania.  
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

**LEGAL.**  
**R. A. DRAPEAU, LL. L.**  
ADVOCATE  
Ville Marie - - - Que.

**S. A. MACKAY**  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Shawville, - - - Que.

**R. MILLAR, L. L. L.**  
ADVOCATE,  
Bryson - - - Que.  
Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

**D. R. BARRY, K. C.**  
BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.  
Office and Residence  
Campbells Bay, Que.  
Visits Shawville every Saturday.

**GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.**  
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.  
196 Main St. - Hull.

**GEORGE HYNES**  
UNDERTAKER  
Embalmer and Funeral Director  
Main Street, Shawville.  
Personal attention. Open all hours.

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN  
NORTHWEST LAND  
REGULATIONS.**

THE sole head of a family, or any male  
over 18 years old, may homestead a  
quarter section of available Dominion  
land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Al-  
berta. Applicant must appear in  
person at the Dominion Lands Agency  
or Sub-agency for the District. Entry  
by proxy may be made at any Dominion  
Lands Agency (but not sub-agency) on  
certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon  
cultivation of the land in each of  
three years. A homesteader may live  
within nine miles of his homestead on  
a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain con-  
ditions. A habitable house is required in  
every case, except when residence is per-  
formed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in  
good standing may pre-empt a quarter  
section alongside his homestead. Price  
\$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months' residence in each  
of three years after earning homestead  
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.  
A settler who has exhausted his home-  
stead right may take a purchased home-  
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00  
per acre. Duties.—Must reside six  
months in each of three years, cultivate  
50 acres, and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to re-  
duction in case of rough, scrubby or stony  
land. Live stock may be substituted for  
cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of  
this advertisement will not be paid for.

## BEFORE THE WAR PRICES

### English Tapestry Squares

Our ales of English Tapestry Squares these last two  
weeks has encouraged us to call your attention to  
this line. These Squares are new. In designs,  
coloring and effect they are equal to the more ex-  
pensive lines. You will save money by buying  
now as you will undoubtedly pay more next season.

Sizes — 3 x 2½ 3 x 2½ 2½ x 3½ 3 x 3  
3 x 3½ 3 x 4 3½ x 4 4 x 4 yds.

### Fall Hosiery

In March we placed our order for this Fall's Hosiery,  
so we are in a position to give you BEFORE THE  
WAR PRICES on this line. You will appreciate this  
saving when you come to buy. Penman's (the  
Sweater and Hosiery people) have already advan-  
ced their prices on two different dates 10 p. c., which  
means an advance of over 20 p. c. We will guar-  
antee our 50 cent line of plain or ribbed cashmere  
hose to give you satisfaction.

### Velveteen

This is another line we can give you BEFORE THE WAR  
PRICES are on. We were fortunate enough to place  
an import order of 20 pieces in the early spring.  
These came to hand before the war began and  
although they have advanced fully 5 cents per yd.  
we will not advance our prices until we have to buy  
a new stock. We have all the leading shades, both  
in plain and cord at the popular price of 50c. per yd.

## G. F. HODGINS CO.

### JAPANESE MONEY.

Yens, Sens and Rins Complete Their  
Simple Currency System.

The Japanese currency system is  
very simple and is based upon a gold  
basis. The unit of value is a yen.  
This equals 50 cents in gold, according  
to our United States values. One yen  
is divided into 100 sen. Each of the  
latter is worth just one half of an  
American cent. The Japanese sen is  
the equivalent of 10 rin, and the small-  
est Japanese coin consists of a five rin  
piece, the equivalent of one-quarter of  
an American penny.

The currency media is composed of  
paper notes, silver, nickel and copper.  
The Japs have their paper money in  
one, five, ten yen notes and upward.  
The silver money comes in ten, twenty  
and fifty sen pieces. The smallest  
nickel piece is valued at 5 sen. Then  
come the copper coins. These are val-  
ued at 2 sen, 1 sen and 5 rin.

This is the substance of the entire  
currency system in Japan when you  
step into a money changer's to procure  
the coin of the realm. But you do not  
always obtain the equivalent in values  
for your American currency. The Mon-  
golian financiers deduct a rebate of from  
1 to 2 per cent for every \$10 in Ameri-  
can money exchanged. When you  
travel in the interior localities of Ja-  
pan, away from the beaten track of  
tourist traffic, you will be compelled to  
pay even a higher rate of exchange, as  
the Jap merchants refuse to accept for-  
eign coin in exchange for their wares  
unless they are easily accessible to  
some nearby seaport town.

The Jap nickel, or five sen piece, will  
buy five or six times as much for a Jap  
in his own country as the same value  
of currency would buy for an Ameri-  
can home in the United States. The  
simplicity of the native currency sys-  
tem goes hand in hand with the frugal-  
ity and the wise economies of these  
quaint, active little people.—Philadel-  
phia North American.

### HER MISSING NECKLACE.

Saint-Hilaire Finally Awoke and Re-  
stored It to His Wife.

The innocent ignorance of much en-  
grossed men of science as to ordinary  
matters is illustrated by an amusing  
anecdote of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire the  
younger. Saint-Hilaire was accustomed  
to bury himself in his laboratory, where  
he did not allow the affairs of his  
household to disturb him, and Mme.  
Saint-Hilaire was careful to guard him  
against all worry of domestic matters.

In his laboratory he was accustomed,  
being a naturalist, to have various  
strange animals, after the fashion of  
Rossetti. Of these a monkey was his  
favorite. His wife possessed a neck-  
lace of diamonds, of which she was  
naturally proud. One day this neck-  
lace was missing. Madame was in de-

spair and had the house searched, with  
the exception of Saint-Hilaire's room.  
She knew his dislike of being dis-  
turbed, and moreover she had not en-  
tered this room for a long time, so that  
she could not have left the diamonds  
there.

A few days later at one of Mme.  
Saint-Hilaire's "at homes" her hus-  
band appeared, and a woman among  
the guests who supposed he knew of  
the disappearance of the diamonds  
asked him if they had been found.

"What diamonds?" he asked. He  
called his wife and questioned her.  
"What sort of a looking thing was this  
that you have lost?"

She described the diamond necklace.  
"Ah," said the zoologist, "for several  
days my baboon has had in his posses-  
sion, generally worn about his neck, a  
similar thing to that described."

"But why did you not tell me?" his  
wife exclaimed in indignation.  
"Why," answered Saint-Hilaire, "I  
supposed that it belonged to him. He  
seemed to be very fond and proud of  
it."

### Law of Falling Bodies.

A falling body having fallen during  
one exact second falls 16.1 feet. At  
the precise end of the second it has  
acquired a specific velocity of 32.2  
feet per second. This carries it 32.2  
feet during the second second, and  
this added to 16.1 feet equals 48.3  
feet distance fallen during the two sec-  
onds. And at the exact end of the sec-  
ond second the acquired velocity is  
64.4 feet per second, and so on.—New  
York American.

### What Any Woman Knew.

"My dear," remarked Jones, who had  
just finished reading a book on "The  
Wonders of Nature," "this really is a  
remarkable work. Nature is marvel-  
ous! Stupendous! When I read a work  
like this it makes me think how puerile,  
how insignificant is man."

"Huh!" sniffed his better half. "A  
woman doesn't have to wade through  
400 pages to find out the same thing."  
—Judge.

### Their Brand of Pride.

To a millionaire who had started life  
as a poor apprentice a friend said,  
"Your women folk must be proud of  
you, since you are self made."  
"Yes," he answered grimly; "yes,  
they're about as proud of me as they'd  
be of a homemade dress."

### Beyond the Horizon.

Owens (nonchalantly)—Oh, that ac-  
count? I had completely lost sight of  
it. Tallor (dryly)—Shouldn't wonder,  
sir. It's been running for a long time.  
—Boston Transcript.

### Statistics.

Professor—Now, have I proved any-  
thing to you by these statistics? Stu-  
dent—Yes, professor, you have proved  
to me that statistics are a bore.—Yon-  
kers Statesman.

### Not In Force Yet.

As considerable misunderstanding has  
arisen as to the new naturaliza-  
tion act, the State Department at Ot-  
tawa is issuing a special circular on  
the subject directing attention to the  
fact that the new law is not now in  
effect but will be only on January 1st  
next, while with respect to people  
living here at present and up to the  
first of the year, the old law will  
apply for three years yet. Hereto-  
fore naturalization was granted in  
court by judges. Under the new law  
the judges will certify as to the evi-  
dence of qualification, while the cer-  
tificate of naturalization will be is-  
sued by the Secretary of State.

### NOTED PIONEER GONE.

Captain Shott Passed Seventy-Four  
Years In the Northwest.

Pioneers of the north, officials and  
residents of the municipality of Atha-  
baska, members of the Royal North-  
west Mounted Police, 150 Cree In-  
dians, and three members of his fam-  
ily, followed the remains of Louis  
Fassoneure, known from Edmonton  
to the Arctic Ocean as Captain Shott,  
to their final resting place, near Ta-  
watinaw, several weeks ago, two days  
after his death at Sacred Heart Hos-  
pital. It was fitting close to the event-  
ful career of a hinterlander, who lived  
74 years in the vicinity of the 55th  
parallel of latitude.

Captain Shott's youth is shrouded  
in mystery, but it is generally believed  
that his forebears were sturdy  
fishermen and trappers, from whom  
he inherited the sterling qualities  
that placed him in the fore of river  
men and pioneers in the north coun-  
try trade. He was a friend of all in  
the Athabaska district; he had no  
enemies among the white people. He  
was feared and revered by his own  
people, the halfbreeds. He drove a  
close bargain — his word was his  
bond. One of the old-timers of the  
North said of him:

"Captain Shott may have been  
cheated, but he never cheated. He  
may have been 'stung' again and  
again, but there was so much of Na-  
ture's gentleman in him that he  
would be the last to try to get over  
the weakest of his class. He was no  
scholar, but he could tell the value  
of a 'bit.' His wits had been sharp-  
ened by contact with a strange and  
cosmopolitan school, and the wonder  
is that he did not get contaminated  
with the smooth and artful gangs  
that would fawn upon him, not for  
what he was, but for what he could  
procure."

Rev. Father Demerals, friend of  
twenty-five years, who was at the old  
river dog's deathbed, where were also  
gathered the captain's wife and two  
sons, preached the funeral sermon, in  
the course of which he spoke at  
length of Shott's qualities. It was  
an eloquent tribute from one man to  
another. The priest, who spoke in  
Cree and English, dwelt briefly on  
the last moments of the pioneer,  
mentioning that after the last offices  
of the church had been performed,  
Captain Shott said: "I am ready to  
go. I have done with the world."

### Beaten by Pyjamas.

Col. Hugh Clarke and a bunch of  
members were in the House of Com-  
mons restaurant talking over things  
in general, when one of them re-  
marked: "If I wore a wrist watch, I  
couldn't get elected in my constitu-  
ency."

"It's worse than that in North  
Bruce," chipped in Colonel Hugh.  
"A wrist watch is an outward and  
visible sign of weakness, but my  
constituents look deeper. They get  
right down to the skin in these mat-  
ters."

"Do you know what did a lot to  
beat John Tolmie!" continued the  
Colonel. "Outside of my own per-  
sonal merits, I mean! You'd never  
guess it. Pyjamas! A report got  
about among the North Bruce farm-  
ers that John wore the Babylonish  
garments. John never had a chance  
to deny it, because it was never  
charged against him on the platform."

The fatal story was whispered on the  
side lines. It did its deadly work  
there. Presbyterian sentiment was  
much aroused against John Tolmie  
for encouraging Oriental practices.

The loose flowing nature of the vest-  
ments was dwelt upon at great  
length, and John Tolmie became  
known in some districts as The  
Pasha. That cooked his goose for  
him. North Bruce might stand for  
John Tolmie in kilt, but never in  
pyjamas. His majority in that elec-  
tion was eighty-two. It was the anti-  
pyjama vote that settled it, not anti-  
reciprocity."

"And what do you wear yourself,  
Hugh?" put in Colonel Morphy of  
North Perth.

"Why," said Col. Hugh, adverting,  
"I wear a nightshirt, but that's not  
for publication in North Bruce."

### Eskimo Courtship.

During the last days of the celebra-  
tion of the whale dance of the Eski-  
mos, when the time arrives for the  
selection of husbands and wives, the  
man performs his mate dance before  
the woman he has picked out. In  
pantomime he promises to provide her  
generously with the fruit of the hunt,  
both food and fur. If she is pleased  
with him, she walks out and dances  
her acceptance, and shows how she  
will look after igloo. When they are  
danced before each other they are  
married after the custom of the tribe  
and he leads her off to his walrus-  
hide lodge.

During the dance they feast on  
whale. The skin of the baleen whale  
is about an inch thick and looks like  
rubber. The solid blubber between it  
and the true flesh is usually about  
14 inches thick. The black skin and  
the blubber, the cutter cut to the  
thickness of the former is called  
"muktuk" and is considered a great  
delicacy. It is eaten raw, and al-  
though it sounds repulsive to the civil-  
ized ear, is most palatable. It has a  
flavor something like that of chest-  
nuts.

**Frost & Wood  
and Cockshutt Machinery.**

## PLOWS:

MAPLE LEAF, 2 Furrow

CROWN GANG "

Also a full line of Walking Plows.

**S. E. HODGINS,**

D. McRae's Old Stand

Main St., Shawville.

## Canadian Pacific Ry.

Round Trip Excursion Fares.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Ont.,

Sept. 11th to Sept. 19th, 1914.

Lowest one-way first class fare and one third, for round trip  
good going Sept. 11th, to Sept. 19th inclusive.

Lowest one-way first class fare for round trip, good going  
Sept. 14th, 16th and 18th. All tickets good to return  
up to and including Sept. 21st, 1914.

For further particulars apply to E. J. HEBERT, 1st Asst.  
G. P. A., Montreal, or nearest C. P. Ry. Agent.

**PATENTS  
PROMPTLY SECURED**

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-  
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.  
**MARION & MARION,**  
264 University St., Montreal.

Province of Quebec  
District of Montreal.  
No. 613. **SUPERIOR COURT**  
KNOW ALL MEN:—

The "TRUST & LOAN CO. OF  
CANADA," a corporation legally con-  
stituted, having its principal place of  
business for the Province of Quebec in  
the city and district of Montreal, by its  
petition filed in the office of the Supe-  
rior Court under number 613, prays for  
the sale of an immovable situated in  
the Township Guignes, in the County of  
Pontiac, to wit:

"One undivided half of that lot of  
land known and designated on the  
"official plan and book of reference of  
the Township Guignes, in the County  
of Pontiac, under number twenty of  
range two of said Township Guignes  
(20 r. 2 G.), said lot having 100 acres  
in area, with the buildings thereon  
erected,"

which undivided half has not been oc-  
cupied since the end of March, 1909,  
and was last occupied by Louis Alex-  
andre, farmer, formerly of said Town-  
ship Guignes; and that the said cor-  
poration "THE TRUST & LOAN CO.  
OF CANADA" alleges:

That by Deed of Obligation entered  
into by the said Louis Alexandre before  
A. D. JOBIN, N. P., at Montreal, on the  
29th day of January, 1909, an hypo-  
thec was constituted upon the said  
immovable hereinabove described, for  
the sum of \$600, with interest at 8%  
per annum, and for a further sum of  
\$112, to secure the accessories of said  
loan, and claims from the present pro-  
prietor of said undivided half of said  
immovable the sum of \$749.32, with  
interest at 8% from the 1st day of May,  
1913, on \$648, at 8% per annum from  
the 28th of July, 1914, on \$26.78 and  
at 5% per annum from the 24th Febru-  
ary, 1914, on \$74.54, due to said cor-  
poration on said Deed of Obligation.

The said Corporation, "THE TRUST  
& LOAN CO. OF CANADA," further  
alleges that the present proprietor of  
said undivided half of said immovable  
is unknown and uncertain and that the  
only known proprietor since the Deed  
of Obligation has been the said Louis  
Alexandre.

NOTICE is therefore given to the  
proprietor of the said undivided half of  
said immovable, other than that un-  
divided half already belonging to said  
Louis Alexandre, to appear before the  
said Court at Montreal within two  
months, to be reckoned from the fourth  
publication of this present notice, to  
answer the demand of the said Corpora-  
tion, "THE TRUST & LOAN CO.  
OF CANADA," failing which the Court  
will order that one undivided half of  
said immovable be sold by Sheriff's  
Sale.

Montreal, August 22nd, 1914.  
J. B. A. TISON,  
Deputy Prothonotary.  
KAVANAGH, LAVOIE & LACOSTE,  
Attorneys for Petitioner.  
[Second publication, Sept. 17, 1914.]

### BEE KEEPERS'

## SUPPLIES

FOR SALE!

Everything in the line of up-to-  
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SECTION FOUNDATION,  
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SUPERS.

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correctly.

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Shawville, Que.

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respondence strictly private and confi-  
dential.

N. McCUAIC

Prov Gam Warden.

Bryson January, 1913.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,  
Municipality of Clarendon.

Public Notice is hereby given that E. T.  
Hodgins, the undersigned Secretary-Treas-  
urer of the Municipality of the Town-  
ship of Clarendon, that the Collection  
Roll of the said Municipality is made  
and completed for the current year, 1914,  
and also the Collection Roll for the  
current year, 1914, to pay Interest and  
Sinking Fund of the Railway Bonus.

Both collections are deposited in the  
office of the undersigned. All persons  
whose names appear therein as liable for  
the payment of any assessments are her-  
by required to pay the amount thereof to  
me, the undersigned, at my office, within  
the twenty days following the date hereof  
without further notice.

Given at Shawville, this 31st day of  
August, 1914.  
E. T. HODGINS,  
Secy-Treas.



## ANCIENT ROYAL FAMILIES

### HAVE MUCH AT STAKE IN THE PRESENT WAR.

The Hapsburgs, the Romanovs and Hohenzollerns All Vitrally Affected.

The Emperor of Austria, the German Kaiser, the Czar of Russia—these are three of the men whom Fate has chosen for the most terrible game the world has seen.

Hapsburg, Hohenzollern, Romanov—one, or two, perhaps all three of these ancient royal families must receive, during the period now upon us, a blow that will dim their glory. There are too rumblings of revolt against the rulers. What, then, are these king-families? In the first place, Francis Joseph is not a pure Hapsburg. He is descended from that house only in the female line, from Maria Theresa, who, late in the eighteenth century, married Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine. With that marriage the house of Hapsburg became extinct, the place being taken by that of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

But Francis Joseph has inherited many of the Hapsburg characteristics—the Hapsburg jaw, the Hapsburg lip, and the Hapsburg misfortune.

On the banks of the River Aar, near where it loses itself in the Rhine, there once stood a mighty pile of stone called Habichtsburg, which means "Hawk's Castle." It was built in 1020 by Werner, Bishop of Strassburg, and his brother, Radbot, who founded the Abbey of Muri. Like many great men Werner and Radbot claimed a great ancestry, and they traced their descent through Count Guntram back to noble knights in the courts of the Merovingians.

Radbot's son, Werner, and his grandson, Otto, were called Counts of Habichtsburg, or Hapsburg, as the name came to be spelled.

#### Hapsburgs Ruled Germany.

Throughout the generations the Hapsburgs increased in strength and dignity, their real greatness being established in 1273, when Rudolph ascended the German throne. He won the Duchy of Austria in war and gave it to one of his sons.

The next great event in the history of the race was the succession to the throne left empty by the death of Albert, Rudolph's son, of Henry of Luxemburg. It was this that inaugurated the bitter feud between the houses of Hapsburg and Luxemburg, a feud that to-day is by no means dead.

The next Hapsburg King of Germany, Frederick the Fair, had a short and troublesome reign. Chosen successor to Henry of Luxemburg by a minority of the electors in 1314, in 1322 he was conquered in battle and imprisoned by Louis of Wittelsbach, Duke of Bavaria, who reigned over Germany in his stead.

The Hapsburgs did not again reach the German throne until 1438. Then Albert of Hapsburg inherited from his father-in-law, King Sigismund, the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, and was chosen and crowned King of Germany.

This connection of the Hapsburgs with the German throne lasted until the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. They grew steadily in power. Charles V. was in respect to territory the greatest of the Hapsburgs German Emperors, ruling over the Netherlands, Spain, Sardinia, Naples, Sicily, Milan, Friesland, Utrecht, Groningen, Gelderland, Franche-Comte, and part of Alsace.

But the existing branch of the Hapsburgs does not descend from Charles V. It was his younger brother, Ferdinand I, who established that tragic family, the Austrian Hapsburgs.

In the 19th century the much discussed curse was uttered by Countess Karolyi against the reigning sovereign, Francis Joseph.

#### The Hapsburg Curse.

Driven to desperation by the stern suppression of the Hungarian revolutionists and by the death of her son, she called down vengeance on the young Emperor, saying:

"May Heaven and Hell blast his happiness! May his family be exterminated! May he be smitten in the persons of those he loves! May his life be wrecked, and may his children be brought to ruin!"

Many people dwell on what they believe to be the fulfillment of this curse. They point to Austria's present position, facing with her one ally the hostile array of a large part of Europe. And they cite the assassination which preceded the war and was its immediate cause. They enumerate the other calamities that have overtaken the Hapsburgs since the Karolyi curse and which were listed as follows by a Vienna newspaper at the time of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth, which itself was another of the great Hapsburg tragedies.

On January 30th, 1890, Crown

Prince Rudolph took his own life in his hunting box at Mayerling. In May, 1897, Sophie, Duchess d'Alencon, at one time the affianced bride of Ludwig II. of Bavaria, was burned to death in Paris.

On June 19, 1867, the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, the Empress's brother-in-law, was shot by a firing party at Queretaro. His consort, the Belgian Princess Marie-Charlotte, lost her reason, and has been for the last 30 years under restraint at the Chateau of Bouche.

#### Tragedy After Tragedy.

Archduke William Francis Charles died in 1894 at Baden, near Vienna, from injuries sustained through a fall from his horse. Archduke John of Tuscany, who had resigned his rank and taken the name of John Orth, disappeared on the high seas off the coast of South America. King Ludwig II. of Bavaria, the Empress's cousin, committed suicide on June 13, 1886, in a fit of insanity.

Count Ludwig of Trani, Prince of the two Sicilies, husband of Duchess Matilda, of Bavaria, a sister of the Empress, committed suicide at Zurich. Archduchess Matilda, daughter of Field Marshal Archduke Albert, was burned to death in her father's palace as the result of a blazing log from the fire having set fire to her ball dress. Archduke Ladislav, son of the Archduke Joseph, came to grief while hunting by an accidental discharge of his gun.

#### The Hohenzollerns.

The story of the Hohenzollerns is more cheerful. They take their name from a castle which stood upon the hill of Zollern, near Hohenheim, on the borders of the Black Forest. The family gained power rapidly, and in 1701 the Elector Frederick III. became King of Prussia. The Elector's son, Frederick I., married his second cousin, Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Sophia the Great, Duchess of Brunswick.

Her son, Frederick William I. of Prussia, was noted, as Macaulay says, for actions never before seen outside a madhouse.

One of the most famous of his exploits was the formation of the Potsdam Guards, a company of giants gathered from all the nations of Europe. This eccentric became the father of that most illustrious of the Hohenzollerns, Frederick the Great.

In 1871, Prussians and Germans being brought together by the crushing defeat of France, Germany became a united state. And on the 18th of January, 1871, King William VII. of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor.

From that day to the accession of the present "War Lord" seems but a step. William I., as the new Emperor was called, died in March, 1888. His son, Frederick III., survived him by only four months. And William II. ascended the throne.

#### The Romanovs.

Turning to the Romanoffs, or the Romanovs, as they are more correctly called, this paradox is found—the family of the Czar, who represents absolutism to the world, gained the throne by popular election.

The Romanovs had little association with the court of Russia before the election of Mikhail in 1613.

In 1598 the ancient ruling line of Rurik ended with the death of Czar Theodore I. For 12 years Russia seemed to be in the throes of dissolution, and Sweden and Poland disputed for the possession of the land. But on October 24, 1612, the Russians succeeded in driving out the Polish invaders.

Immediately all classes of the population were invited to send freely elected delegates to Moscow to form a convention which should elect a native Czar. On February 21, 1613, largely because of the strong support he received from the common people, Michael (to use the modern spelling) Theodorovitch Romanov was elected "Tsar-Goserdar of the Realm of Muscovy and Whole State of Russia." Thus did the Russian people of 1613 ordain, of their own free will, that the Romanovs should rule over them.

From the death of Peter the Great down to the accession of Nicholas III. in 1894 the life of the Romanovs has been a tragic history. Few reigns have been without desperate conspirators, and every Czar has constantly before him the fear of death by assassination, like Paul I.

Strictly speaking, the present dynasty should be termed not Romanov but Oldenburg-Romanov, or Holstein-Gottorp, for, like the Austrian Empire, Czar Nicholas descends from the female line.

#### Finding the Leak.

Mistress—Why have you put two hot water bottles in my bed, Bridget?

Bridget—Sure, mem, one av them was leaking, and I didn't know which, so I put both in to make sure.

## RUSSIANS GOOD FIGHTERS

### WILL MAKE THINGS HOT FOR 'GERMANS IN EAST.

Much Has Been Learned by Russia Since the War With Japan.

An Oxford graduate, who at one time tutored young Prince Michael Oblensky, son of the late Prince of that name, is at present a resident of Toronto.

"The rank and file of the Russian army consists of two main divisions, soldiers and Cossacks. The soldiers are recruited from peasants. The term 'Cossacks' embraces all these peoples who owe allegiance to the Russian Empire and who hold their land on feudal tenure—a Cossack or his family own their land on condition that each male member who has attained military age shall serve a certain period in the Cossack army of Russia. A Cossack himself considers himself to be a loyal subject of the Tsar, and a citizen of the Empire, but he would no more permit himself to be called a Russian than a Canadian would permit himself to be called an Englishman.

"A Cossack is always a mounted soldier. Without a horse he is lost. He is regarded by military experts as the finest light cavalryman in the world, and his officers, some of whom are Russians, were shown to be the flower of the professional soldiery in the Russo-Japanese war.

"Wild-cattle rangers from the plains of Kurdistan, horse-herders from the banks of the Don and the Khirghiz Steppes, mountaineers from the Caucasus and Transbaikalian regions, Siberian Cossacks and Cossacks from the Amur, their discipline is characterized by the very faults of their best qualities. And their usefulness in the Russo-Japanese war was somewhat curtailed by their tendency to lawlessness. But this has been greatly changed. I was in Russia only a year after the close of the war, and already the Cossack regiments had been brought into European Russia and subjected to the severest discipline in military stations and garrison towns.

#### Practical Fighting Machines.

"To-day the Cossacks are a practical fighting machine, and one of the finest forces of cavalry in the world. Of these, the European Cossacks are the pick. They are descendants of the Russian refugees, adventurers, and soldiers of fortune, who in the thirteenth century sallied forth from the kingdom of Moscow and drove the invading Tartars from the land. Thereafter they settled on the banks of the Don and Dnieper, and occupied all the re-conquered territory. The Cossacks have never known serfdom like their Russian brethren. Hence, their dauntless spirit, bold independence, vigorous and clear intelligence.

"There are two Russian proverbs which throw some light on the standpoint from which the Cossack is regarded by his compatriots. One is 'The frog flies when the Cossack sleeps,' and the other, 'The Cossack's brother is death.' There is another child, however, of the 'Little Father' who will have a yet surer title to the kinship of Death in this present war, and he is the fair-haired, grey-eyed peasant of north and middle Russia. There is an old fighting maxim that a good, big 'un is always worth more than a good little 'un. In the war before us the masses of the Russian peasantry entire eclipse in size the Cossack hordes. We know the Cossack can fight, but it is the stolid Moujik of the line who will bear the brunt of the battle.

"In the last war the Russian sol-

dier was led by badly disciplined officers and the army discipline was bad. But in the last six years the Russian War Office has devoted its attention unceasingly to the question of its officers. The latter groaned under the rigor of the new system. Drill, drill, and again drill, was the order of the day before breakfast, where formerly the subalterns were wont to snore off the effects of a carouse.

"A strict supervision is exercised over an officer's mess bills. Drunkenness, scandal, and inefficiency are visited with dismissal, and the men who hold commissions in the Tsar's army to-day are a vastly different set to the sleepy, ignorant, self-indulgent officers who ordered, countermanded, and disordered the campaign in Manchuria.

#### Lacked Enthusiasm.

"The Russian infantry in their last engagement lacked 'morale' in that they lacked enthusiasm, and went like sheep to the slaughter. The Japanese troops were inspired with the morale of religious fervor. The Russians were heard to ask each other again and again why they had to fight the Japs. Yet these Russian peasants ill-led without confidence, fought with the persistence of Wellington's ploughboys at Waterloo.

All is changed now. The priesthood of Russia have risen and filled the souls of the peasantry with a pean of crusading fervor. The peasant regiments are marching preceded by a long-bearded priest bearing a cross. Their battle-cry is 'The Serbs our brethren are in danger. Slavs to the rescue!' 'Tak Nyemetz, Tak zshid' (like German, like Jew) is a favorite Russian aphorism and expresses the Slav's hostility to his hereditary and racial foe to the Teuton.

There will be no lack of morale in this war. For your Russian peasant can thoroughly understand a religious campaign. A Russian peasant is half vodka and half religion. When he has no vodka he's all religion, and when he has vodka he's all vodka. In this case he will be all religion, and a fearsome creature to meet.

"The average Russian officer is tall, handsome, florid, and well built, with intellectual brows, fine grey eyes, a weak mouth, and a commanding chin. He is cultivated, well educated, and displays a tendency to shirk unpleasant phases of existence. The Russians are the most 'British-looking' of all the other nations involved. They have more natural dignity and self-control than either French or Germans.

"The Russian private is a solidly built, thick-set, heavy youth averaging 5 feet 8 inches in height. He has merry blue eyes, high cheek bones, a short blunt nose, and a heavy-looking mouth and jaw. You see him after regiment of men such as these, dressed in khaki uniforms with red shoulder straps bearing the regimental number, in every garrison town.

"The Russian is naturally endowed with a fair share of intelligence, and the transformation of the raw moujik into the trim, self-contained, mustachioed soldier of the police force and frontier towns is rapid and surprising.

"These men in their millions, backed by Cossacks in their tens of thousands, fired one and all with the spirit of a Pan-Slavonic crusade are beginning to invade the German Empire. The Germans will find them no despicable foe."

A local band was one day playing in Scotland, when an old native came up and asked the bandmaster what the piece was they were rendering. "That's 'The Death of Nelson,'" replied the bandmaster. "Aye, mon," remarked the native, "ye hae given him an awful death!"



**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**

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### A BUCCANEER'S ATLAS.

Remarkable Maps in a Sixteenth Century Volume.

Surely it is a precious discovery to find that in 1540 a geographer—and an Italian at that, rejoicing in the name of Padovani—drew a map of Ireland, and wrote across the north of it the one word "Purgatorio." Like other graveled cartographers dealing with parts beyond their ken, he had recourse to his imagination. Yet his choice of a name on this occasion anticipated stronger titles to-day, says the London Telegraph.

Last week the remarkable atlas in which this map is contained was bought for Germany from Messrs. Quaritch, who, it will be recalled, sold Queen Mary of Scots' geography book to the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan some years ago, after it had been on loan at the British Museum for over twenty years.

This is none other than Capt. William Hack's original "Buccaneer's Atlas," the sight of which is enough to tempt one to run away to sea. It was a labor of love, and drawn up by Hack in 1684, at the sign of Great Britain and Ireland, near Wapping New Stairs, from "a great book of sea charts and maps" of the coast of South America, taken from the Spanish galleon the Rosario, when that redoubtable ruffian, Capt. Bartholomew Sharpe, captured and sank her.

The tale of the Rosario is one of the most mortifying disappointments in the annals of chartered piracy. Sharpe and his beautiful band actually mistook £150,000 worth of "pigs" of silver for tin, and revenged themselves on the unhappy Spaniards. Persevering in their mighty blunder, they took only one pig along with them after sinking the galleon. On proceeding to melt the "tin" down for bullets they discovered their capital error, and a cinema scene of savage recrimination was enacted.

However, Sharpe had the great book of maps, and on returning to Wapping asked his old crony, Hack, to make an atlas for future use. Next he induced Hack to do a second copy, less graphical but more ornate, which he eventually presented to Charles II. This copy is now in the British Museum among the Sloane manuscripts.

But the original atlas was destined to continue its career of criminal adventure. Under the title of the "South Sea Wagoner," it became the property of that enterprising band who ran the "South Sea Bubble" Company, and was doubtless treated as a Bible-atlas by many thousands of beguiled dupes.

On Dec. 3, 1711, it was offered to one James Bateman, an official of the company, by William Hill, of Lincoln's Inn, who explained that he desired to sell it on account of being "confined in the Poultry Comptor for a debt of £30." He described it as "a large, laborious, ornamental gilt book of mine with a redd cover, called the 'South Sea Wagoner,' full of curious mapps and platts of ye South Sea, being ye long experiences of ye Famous Bucanere Capt. Barth. Sharpe, ye said Booke composed and depicted by one Capt. Wm. Hack, deceased, of whom, I, about 18 years agoe, purchased the said booke and paid him £10 for ye same. As I can make out upon oath. And by a receipt in writing."

The opportunity was too good to be missed, and the "Buccaneer's Atlas," under its more amiable title, was purchased for the company's use and stamped with its initials, "S. S. C."

Capt. Bartholomew Sharpe's trifling error over £150,000 worth of "pig"

silver was avenged by his atlas. Those who were duped by it had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing, when the bubble burst in 1721 the estates of the South Sea Company's directors, valued at £2,014,000, seized and sold in part repARATION.

### WAR DOGS.

The Kind of Animal Suitable for the Present Conflict.

At the present moment, no doubt, dogs will be playing their part in the war on the Continent as ambulance dogs and as sentinels. Most people are of opinion that the bloodhound is the most adaptable for such work, but this is a fallacy, although the breed might be used in the production of an efficient war dog. The majority of bloodhounds are of a timid and nervous temperament, which would naturally be a severe handicap on the field of action. Moreover, they will not allow themselves to be hurried; if they are not given their own time when used in tracking they become refractory. For Red Cross work these traits of character are much against them. It is surprising that the well-known English pointer has not been utilized in the making of an ambulance dog. He has long been accustomed to firearms, and has all along been bred for scenting or nose work. The pointer has had much more attention paid to its scenting instincts than the much quoted bloodhound, and would undoubtedly be invaluable in the finding of the wounded. A cross with the Airedale terrier should produce an ideal dog for such work, giving strength, stamina and intellect—a combination that should be susceptible to specialized training. The same remarks would apply to all the breeds of setters. The collie and Airedale cross would also produce an intelligent dog, for there is no doubt that the collie, through long and close intercourse with man, has developed quite wonderful reasoning powers. Such dogs could be trained to do excellent work, either among the wounded, or in scouting, or as sentinels.

### Nature's Patience.

Nature never hurries; atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work. The lesson one learns in fishing, yachting, hunting or planting is the manner of Nature's patience with the delays of wind and sun, delays of the seasons, bad weather, excess or lack of water—patience with the slowness of our feet, with the parsimony of our strength, with the largeness of sea and land we must traverse.

### FOOD FACTS

#### What an M.D. Learned.

A prominent Georgia physician went through a food experience which he makes public.

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know, from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients, that the food is a wonderful re-builder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion, and sick patients gain very rapidly, just as I did in strength and weight.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely, and went to the mountains of this state, but two months there did not improve me; in fact, I was not quite as well as when I left home.

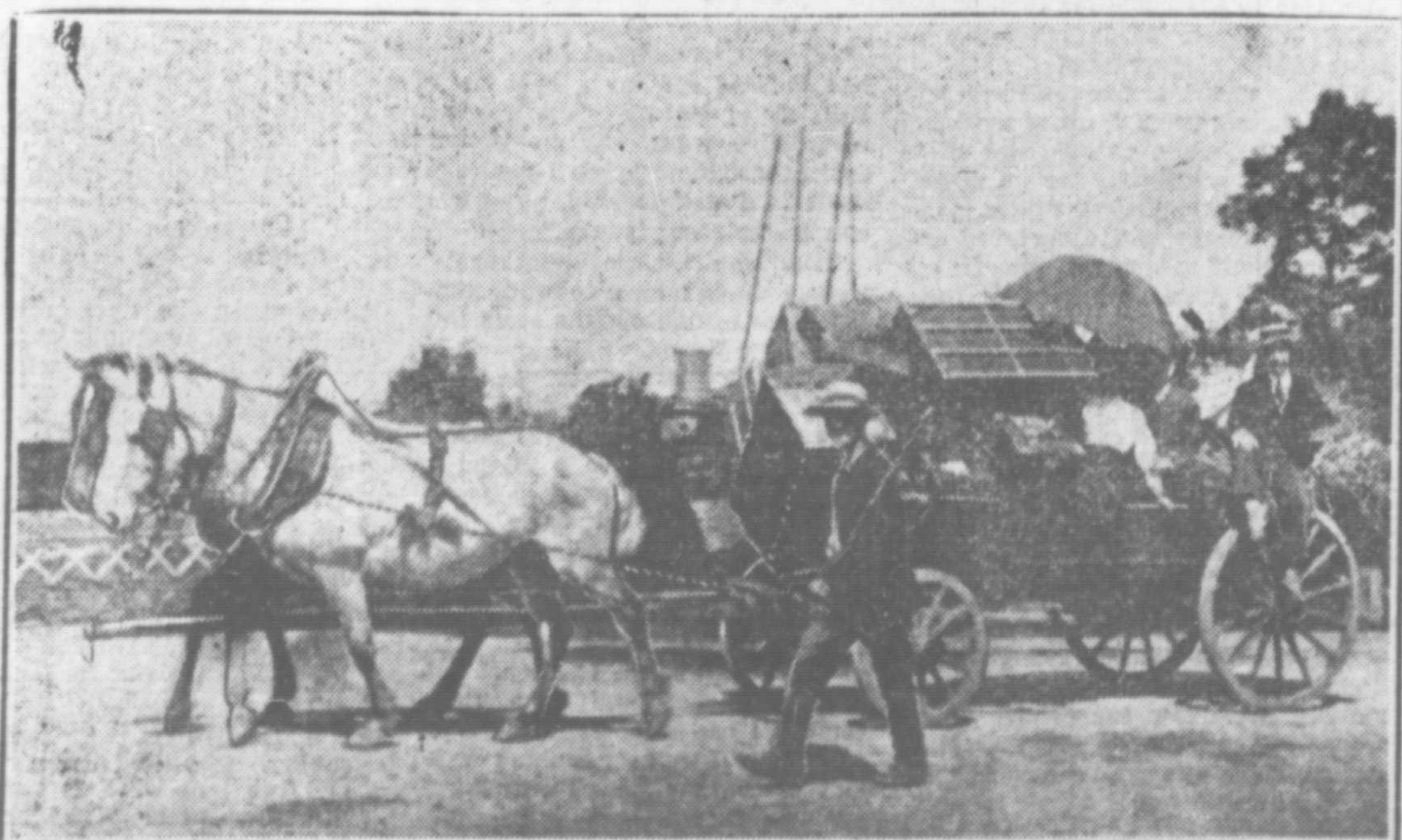
"My food did not sustain me, and it became plain that I must change. Then I began to use Grape-Nuts food, and in two weeks I could walk a mile without fatigue, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers, I consider it a duty to make these facts public." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Trial 10 days of Grape-Nuts, when regular food does not seem to sustain the body, works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



American Refugees Fleeing From the War Zone.

American refugees, with their baggage, aboard a hay wagon, making their way along the high road above Avricourt, a French village near Luneville, toward the railway station at Embermenil, eight miles away, to connect with the Munich-Paris express. They reached Embermenil one half hour before all railway communication was temporarily suspended, and missed the first engagement of the war, at Luneville, by a few hours. This party was without food from early in the morning of August 1st until August 3rd.



## FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

### NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

#### What is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The strike of joiners at Dumfries is causing dislocation to the trade. The new shelter on Greenock Esplanade is rapidly nearing completion.

Of 400 members of the Shoemakers' Union in Kilmarnock at one time only four now survive.

For sending tuberculous meat to the market, John Searl and T. Brydie were each fined \$250 at Edinburgh.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie will unveil the Burns statue presented to Stirling by Provost Bovne, on September 23rd.

Port Glasgow's new railroad station was constructed by the Caledonian Company at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

Mr. James Niven Campbell, a native of Aberdeen, has been appointed Chief Constable for Bacup, Lancashire.

Angus Cameron, who has been superintendent of Dumbartonshire constabulary for 27 years, has retired on superannuation.

The Duke of Argyll's deer forest in the Isle of Mull will again be occupied by Lord Eglinton. The extent is over 30,000 acres.

A memorial of the Battle of Harlaw was formally inaugurated by the Lord Provost and town council of Aberdeen on the site of the battle.

The children's playground in Huntingdon place, Springburn was formally handed over to the Glasgow corporation by Lord Glenconner.

At a conference at Tobermory, on medical service in the Mull district, it was stated that a patient in Lochbuie was twenty-seven miles from the doctor in Salen.

David Martin, aged thirty-nine was electrocuted at the metal works of Messrs. Ball, Yoker. He fell off a roof and in falling caught hold of two electric power wires.

The inadequacy of the water supply for the burgh of Brechin, which has given much anxiety to the authorities for some years, has now assumed an acute position.

As a result of a demarcation dispute with engineers, about 150 plumbers employed by Scott Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Greenock, have come out on strike.

A motor car belonging to Messrs. Leask and Co., Inverurie, went over the embankment at Gushetneuk, Oyne, Aberdeenshire. The occupants escaped injury, but the car was smashed.

The King's Picture Theatre, Methven street, Perth, was totally destroyed by fire. The theatre was reopened only a few weeks ago, after having been reconstructed at a large cost.

Charles Davidson, a member of the city fire brigade, and son of James Davidson, Balmoral road, Dumfries, met his death in the course of his duty at a fire at Bladdley.

Ex-Provost William Brownlee, Dundee, has died in a nursing home after an operation. By his death Dundee has lost an outstanding public man, who for nearly 40 years was foremost in municipal affairs.

The old weavers of Dunfermline, numbering about 280, visited Sol-

girth, near Dollar, for their annual outing, provided by Messrs. Alexander R. Peacock and T. Morrison, two Dunfermline millionaires.

A boy named McInnes, of Tranent, Scotland, was killed on the spot, the greater portion of his face being blown away, by a terrible explosion caused by his having applied a match to a barrel of paraffin oil.



PRINCE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Reported killed in action.

### HOT WEATHER AILMENTS

A medicine that will keep children well is a great boon to every mother. This is just what Baby's Own Tablets do. An occasional dose keeps the little stomach and bowels right and prevents sickness. During the hot summer months stomach troubles speedily turn to fatal diarrhoea and cholera infantum, and if Baby's Own Tablets are not at hand the child may die in a few hours. Wise mothers always keep the Tablets in the house and give their children an occasional dose to clear out the stomach and bowels and keep them well. Don't wait till baby is ill—the delay may cost a precious life. Get the Tablets now and you may feel reasonably safe. Every mother who uses the Tablets praises them, and that is the best evidence there is no other medicine for little ones so good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### THE NAME "AMPHION."

Second Vessel of the Same Name to Be Blown Up.

There seems to be a fatality about the name Amphion as used for a British warship. The light cruiser Amphion, which was blown up by a floating mine in the North Sea on August 8th, was the second of that name to be blown up, and on each occasion the loss of life was considerable.

The first Amphion was a frigate of thirty-two guns, and she became quite famous in the wars of the end of the eighteenth century. She was in command of Captain Israel Pellet, and on September 22nd, 1796, while playing in Plymouth harbor, she caught fire and blew up. The cause of the accident was never placed. Captain Pellet and ten out of 312 officers, men and visitors on board were lost.

It has always been customary in the British navy to perpetuate the names of vessels that win distinction, and so another Amphion was built. She was of the same size as the one blown up in Plymouth harbor. At one time she flew the flag of Vice-Admiral Nelson, and was in command of Captain Thomas Hardy. When on the way to the Mediterranean to command the British fleet there, in 1803, Nelson shifted his flag from the Victory to the Amphion in order to save time. When he transferred again to the Victory he took Captain Hardy with him.

Captain William Hoste had charge of the Amphion after that, and took part in several engagements, the most important of which was the battle off Lissa, in the Adriatic, when a British squadron of four vessels, the largest of only thirty-eight guns, gave battle to a fleet of ten French and Venetians. The British vessels carried in all 124 guns, against 280 on the opposing fleet. In Capt. Hoste's squadron were 886 men, against 2,500. The British were victorious, and the battle was made the subject of a famous painting, while Capt. Hoste and other officers received gold medals.

Before the British had an Amphion there was a vessel of that name in the French navy, which was captured in the battle off Oskant on July 27, 1778. After the second Amphion had finished her career of usefulness there was no Amphion until the cruiser was built in 1912. She could make twenty-five mile an hour, but had little opportunity to distinguish herself after she sank the German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Luise. Sailors are superstitious, and should the British Government

name another vessel Amphion it may be difficult to get a crew to serve without being impressed.

### Painful Swellings Reduced Muscular Strains Ended

Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed Away by Powerful Remedy.

If you have any muscles that are strained and weak, that are frequently subject to rheumatic pains; if you have any painful swellings that refuse to go away—get busy with Nerviline. This is the very sort of trouble that Nerviline is noted for curing quickly. "I have proved Nerviline simply a wonder in reducing a hard, painful swelling. It followed an injury I received in my left leg and caused me great pain and discomfort. The muscles were strained and sore, and no other remedy gave the ease and comfort I got from rubbing on Nerviline. There is a soothing, pain-relieving power about Nerviline that touched the root of my trouble. Nerviline reduced the swelling, it destroyed the pain, it brought my limb back to perfect condition." The experience of Mr. Bowen, whose home is in Middlesex, is not unusual. Thousands are proving every day that muscular pains of every kind, chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia and sciatica will yield to Nerviline when nothing else can possibly cure. Nerviline is an old-time family pain remedy, used nearly forty years with great success. The large family size bottle costs 50c., trial size 25c. at all dealers.

### AFTER THE WAR IS OVER.

Big Shift in Colonial Possessions Expected to Follow.

When the war clouds of Europe are dispelled and the last shot in the conflict now raging has been fired the rearrangement of boundaries and frontier lines will not be confined to the continent of Europe. With the exception of Austria-Hungary and the Russian Empire, all of the principal nations involved in the great struggle have colonial possessions, protectorates and dependencies, which are scattered all over both hemispheres.

The redistribution of many of these possessions consequent upon the success of the arms of either the Triple Alliance of Powers or those of the Triple Entente will entail great changes in the map of the world. The most radical changes will probably be made in Africa, whose map presents a remarkable picture of the juxta position of protectorates and colonies belonging to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Germany.

Great Britain's colonies and protectorates encircle the globe. France has possessions in Africa, India, China, South America, the West Indies, the North Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian oceans. Germany has colonies in Africa, China, and the Pacific Ocean.

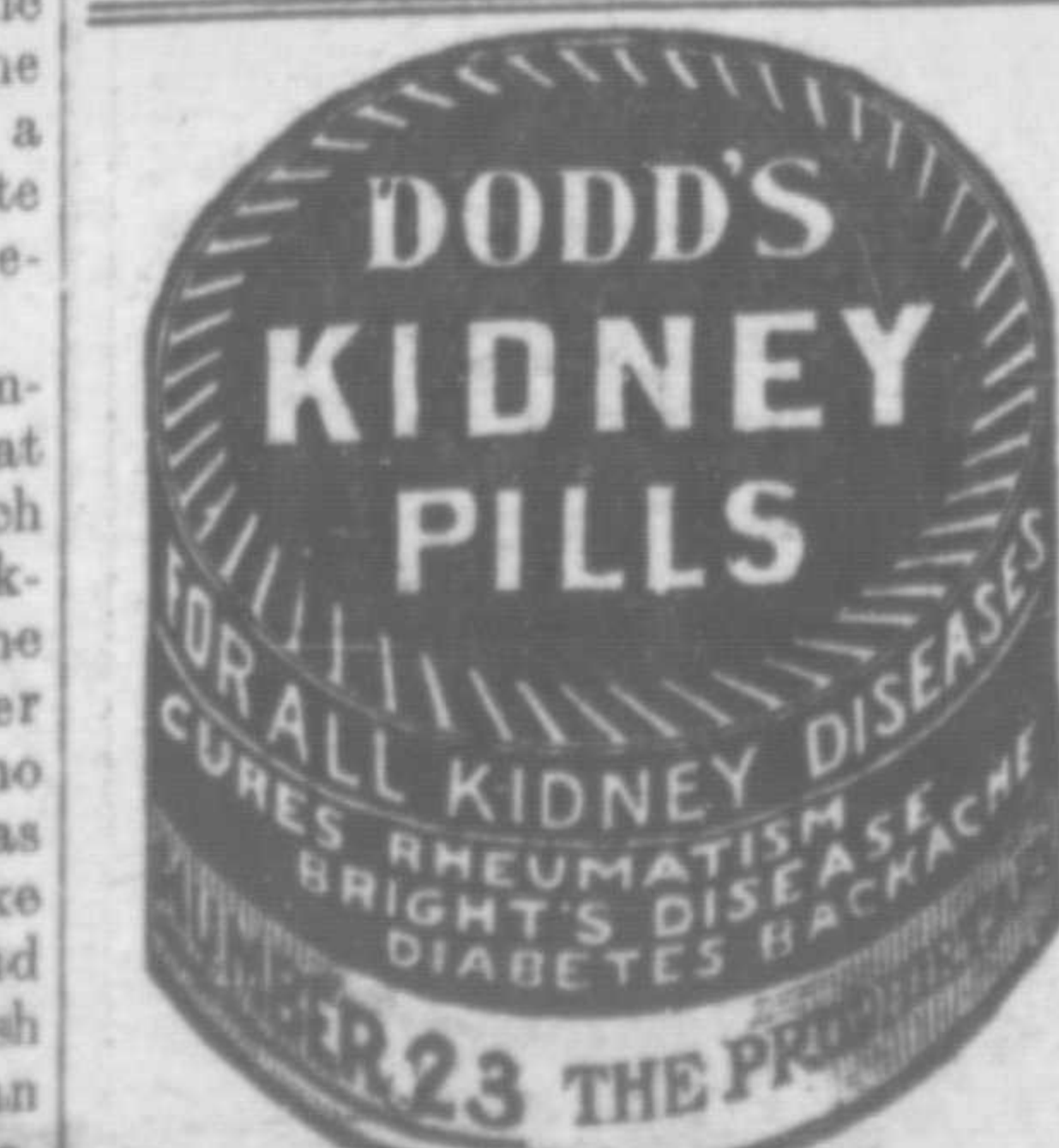
While several of the foreign holdings of the powers engaged in war are without adequate military strength, few of the principal possessions of Great Britain and France are unprotected.

In Africa British interests are paramount in Egypt by agreement with France at the beginning of the entente. France has a protectorate over Morocco by agreement with England. Her Algerian possessions facing the Mediterranean are bounded on the east by Tripoli, an Italian dependency. On the Red Sea and contiguous to Egypt is the Italian dependency of Eritrea. On the African east coast are British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, British East Africa, Portuguese East Africa, and the eastern portion of British South Africa.

The entire southern part of the African continent comprises the British South African union, which embraces Rhodesia, the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, Natal, and Cape Colony. On the west coast from British South Africa there are German Southwest Africa, Portuguese West Africa, the Belgian Congo State, French Congo, German Kamerun, the Niger Territories, British protectorate, French West Africa, German Togoland, British Gold Coast, and the Ivory Coast, a French possession.

It is in Africa that the most radical boundary changes are likely to be made after the war.

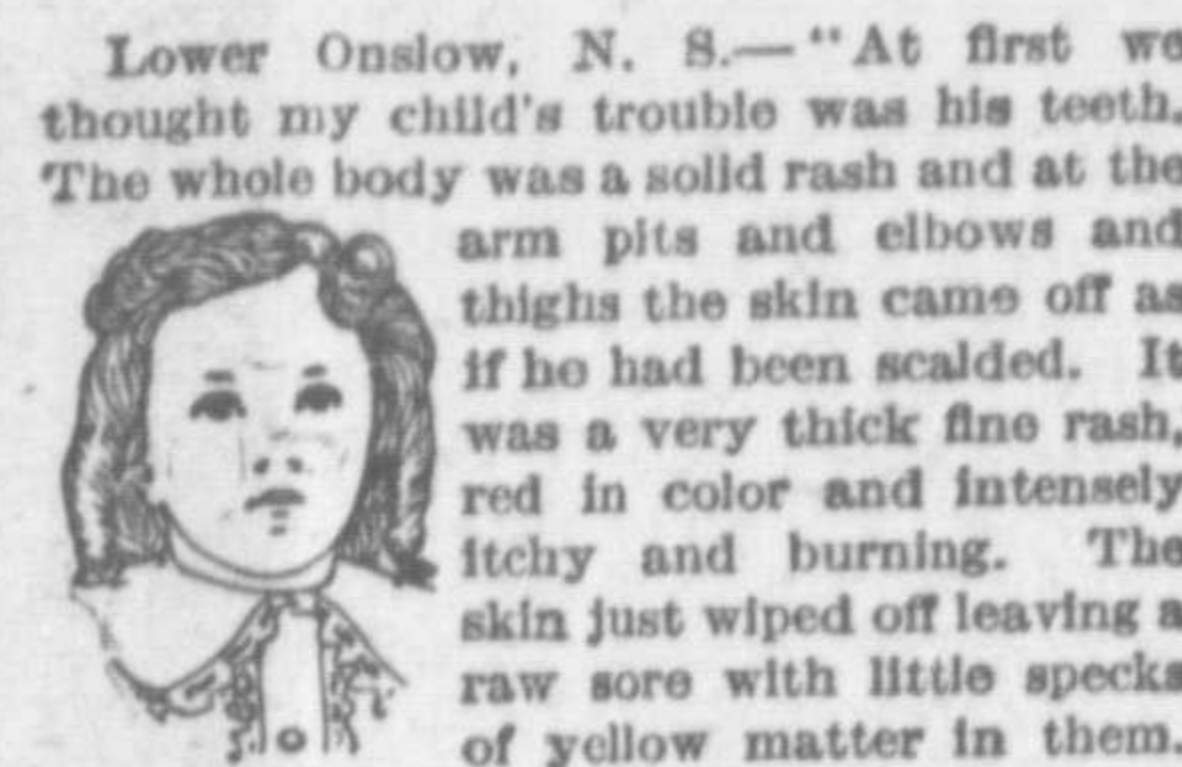
Concerning the armed strength of the colonial possession of Great Britain, outside of Canada, in the union of South Africa there are about ten thousand regular troops and 75,000 auxiliary troops, including the burghers of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. In the Empire of India there are about



ED. 7. ISSUE 37-14.

## WHOLE BODY A SOLID RASH

Thick, Fine and Red. Agony of Itching and Burning Frightful. One Cake of Cuticura Soap and Box of Cuticura Ointment Cured.



Lower Onslow, N. S.—"At first we thought my child's trouble was his teeth. The whole body was a solid rash and at the arm pits and elbows and thighs the skin came off as if he had been scalded. It was a very thick fine rash, red in color and intensely itchy and burning. The skin just wiped off leaving a raw sore with little specks of yellow matter in them.

The skin on every finger split down each side and looked like a ruffle. His toes broke out in little yellow pimples and the bottom of his feet did the same and he would say he could not walk, that there were pins sticking in his feet.

"The agony of itching and burning was something frightful. If he got a chance he would scratch the skin right off and make a sore, but to prevent that I made mittens for him out of cotton. Every night from twelve o'clock until three in the morning he would have to be taken up out of bed and rocked, his sufferings were so bad.

"With no permanent cure in sight I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first night the child slept the whole night through, the first night for four months. I am thankful to say the cure was complete and I just got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Samuel Higgins, May 17, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card, to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

eighty thousand English and 165,000 native troops. The Commonwealth of Australia has a military force of 175,000 men.

The French army in northern Africa is about 95,000 strong, of which force 18,000 are natives. In Algeria she has about 25,000 men and 17,500 in Tunis.

### THE NOISE OF BATTLE.

Carries Farther Than the Thunder of the Clouds.

The sound of gun fire carries far and the thunder of a big battle travels farther than the thunder of the clouds. Sometimes the booming of guns over land or sea has been mistaken for thunder, and often when men are nervously listening for the sound of war thunder rumblings have been mistaken for cannonading.

Before and directly after the opening of hostilities between Germany and the allies persons knowing that French, British and German cruisers were not far off the coast of the United States reported the sound of cannonading at sea. Many people in the coast towns of England reported hearing firing in parts of the North Sea where no ships were fighting. Perhaps, as coming events cast their shadows before, they also cast their echoes before.

But the sound of the booming guns goes far. During the siege of Paris the sound of the German guns was heard at Dieppe, 90 miles away. One of the historians at Waterloo vouches for the statement that the roar and din of that wonderful battle was heard 125 miles from the firing line.

It is said on scientific authority that the limit of the range or the carrying power of thunder is fifteen miles. At least that is the greatest distance ever estimated by observing the flash and counting the number of seconds between that and the arrival of the sound.

### Men Swear—Women Complain

Just because their corns ache—easy to cure them with Putnam's Corn Extractor, it acts painlessly in twenty-four hours. For corns, warts and callouses the only thing is "Putnam's"; try it, 25c. at all dealers.

### FROM PALACE TO DENTISTRY.

The Real-Life Romance of Royal Family's Relation.

It isn't often that a favorite of kings and emperors comes down to the level of middle-class mediocrity, but it does happen sometimes.

Claire von Wallenstein, Baroness von Schonberg, and now Countess Sternau zu Hohenau, has had a most remarkable career.

To-day the Countess draws teeth almost under the shadow of the Kaiser's palace in Berlin, and the German royalties must be intensely chagrined to find one of their own relations actually earning her living under their very eyes. Nor can they be ignorant of the fact, for on the door of the flat in the Nuremberger Platz there is the bold inscription in brass: "Hohenau, Dentist."

As "Hohe" signifies royal descent, just as Fitz does, in a less degree, in Great Britain, the brass plate excites no end of interest in the lady bearing this illustrious "handle." The now famous lady dentist of Berlin became a relation of both the German and British royalties a year or two ago, when she was married in London by special license to Count Wenzel Sternau zu Hohenau.

Claire von Wallenstein is the

daughter of a rich Hungarian family of high position. Blessed with unusual good looks, at 18 years old she was married to the Baron von Schonberg. Youth, beauty and wealth soon made the young Baroness von Schonberg one of the most honored hostesses in Vienna.

She became involved, however, in politics, and lost the Emperor's favor. Her fortune was confiscated, so the story goes, and she was banished. Her husband, the Baron von Schonberg, quickly divorced her, and she went to Switzerland. She won the beauty prize at Monte Carlo and at the Concours Hippique at Brussels; then went to London, where Count Hohenau fell in love with her, married her, and was sent by his relations to a "sanatorium." Now the lovely ex-politician of Austria is a Berlin dentist.

### Up to Britain.

Canada, Australia and England's lesser colonies must send forth their bravest and best if the German aggression is to be repulsed. Kitchenier says that reinforcements of the British army will steadily and surely increase until there will be a British army in the field which "in numbers will not be less than in quality and not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British Empire." Although somewhat indefinite the words of Kitchenier can only mean the British troops will be thrown into Europe until the tide of invasion is swept back. The United Kingdom cannot afford to let Germany win this war. Her national prosperity and greatness demand that she exhaust every uttermost resource in punishing and chaining up the egotistic military autocrat that bristles and roars in Berlin.

### Death Nearly Claimed New Brunswick Lady

Was Restored to Her Anxious Family When Hope Had Gone.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 15th.—At one time it was feared that Mrs. J. Grant, of 3 White St., would succumb to the deadly ravages of advanced kidney trouble. "My first attacks of backache and kidney trouble began years ago. For six years that dull gnawing pain has been present. When I exerted myself it was terribly intensified. If I caught cold the pain was unendurable. I used most everything, but nothing gave that certain grateful relief that came from Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Instead of being bowed down with pain, to-day I am strong, enjoy splendid appetite, sleep soundly. Lost properties have been instilled into my blood—cheeks are rosy with color, and I thank that day that I heard of so grand a medicine as Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Every woman should use these pills regularly because good health pays, and it's good, vigorous health that comes to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills.

### Her Alibi.

Much to the curious little girl's disgust, her elder sister and her girl friends had quickly closed the door of the back parlor before she could wedge her small self in among them.

She waited uneasily for a little while, then she knocked. No response. She knocked again. Still no attention. Her curiosity could be controlled no longer. "Dodo!" she called in staccato tones, as she knocked once again. "Tain't me! it's mamma!"

### Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Not An Even Break. Rex and Tommy had been inattentive the whole morning, and the teacher said that each must write his name 200 times as a punishment. Presently, when the rest of the class had gone home, Tommy was found crying bitterly. "It's not fair," he sobbed. "Rex has only got to write Rex Dun 200 times, but my name is Thomas O'Shaughnessy."

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

An industrious mechanic pinched himself in personal expenditure in order to purchase a piano for two of his daughters. He was asked how his children appreciated the gift. "Well," he said, "I hardly know. They appeared to be pleased enough, but the first piece they learned was 'Everybody Works But Father.'"

**CLARK'S**  
**POTTED MEATS—**  
Full flavored and perfectly cooked make delicious sandwiches.  
The child's delight. The picnic's choice. Everybody's favorite.

### FARMS FOR SALE.

M. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 94 Colborne St., Toronto.

M. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

### NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationery and Book Business in connection. Price only \$4.00. Terms liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 74 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TEN PAIRS BREEDING PIGEONS (various breeds) \$200.00. Bro. Bothwell, Ont.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

### Didn't Get His Money's Worth.

"Ikey, vat is dot book you're reading?" asked Ikey's father.

"About Chulius Caesar, father."

"Und vot business vas he in?"

"He vas a soldier, and ven he von a battle he writed home, 'Veni, vidi, vici.'"

"I bet he vent bankrupt—such extravagance! Vy, he could send seven more words for a quarter."

### LOW COLONIST RATES TO PACIFIC COAST VIA CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH WESTERN LINE.

Tickets on sale daily from Sept. 24th to October 8th, from Chicago to Salt Lake City, Ogden, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Kootenay District and Canadian Northwest. Correspondingly low rates from Canadian points. Through tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars from Chicago. Variable scenic routes. Liberal stopovers. For full particulars as to rates, routes and literature, write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

### Cautious.

He—Marry me, dear, and I will make it my duty to anticipate your every wish.

She—But are you sure that your anticipations would be realized?

### Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

### For Real Enjoyment.

"Going to the theatre again? Why, you saw that piece only the other night."

"Yes, but not in my new frock."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs,—I had a bleeding tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good result. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether. DAVID HENDERSON, Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N.B., Sept. 17, 1904.

### He Did, Once.

"I never knew old Simpson to acknowledge that he had made a mistake."

"Ah! I did once."

"Really. How did it happen?"

"He put the lighted end of his cigar in his mouth."

### YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU

Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

### Simple.

Student A—How can I keep my toes from going to sleep?

Student B—Don't let them turn in.

### Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Elsie—Mamma, I don't feel well. Mother—That's too bad, dear. Where do you feel worst? Elsie—In school, mamma.

## Flaked Corn

Sweet food the year round when you have Post Toasties.

Delicious bits of choicest Indian Corn, rolled thin as a leaf and toasted to a golden brown.

Brought to you fresh, crisp and sweet, in moisture proof packages—always ready for the table.

Open the package in a jiffy, add cream or milk—maybe a little sugar.

For breakfast, lunch or supper—

## Post Toasties

--Fine!

--sold by grocers.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

# OPENING OF THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

## Toronto & Ottawa

UNION STATION

CENTRAL (Grand Trunk) STATION

EFFECTIVE AUG. 12, 1914. AND THEREAFTER—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

East-bound	Stations	West-bound	Stations	West-bound
A.M.		P.M.		P.M.
8.20	Lv. TORONTO	1.00	Lv. BELLEVILLE	8.15
10.45	Ar. OSHTAWA	1.45	NAPANEE	8.30
11.55	PORT HOPE	4.05	Ar. KINGSTON	1.30
12.45	COBBOURO	4.55	Lv. KINGSTON	4.55
		5.20	Ar. SMITH'S FALLS	1.65
		5.40	Ar. OTTAWA	12.15
			Central Station	Noon
1.35	Ar. TRENTON	5.50		

Electric-Lighted Coaches and Cafe Parlor Cars on Through Trains

For tickets and all information apply to nearest G.N.R. Agent or General Passenger Dept., Toronto and Montreal.

Electric-Lighted Coaches and Cafe Parlor Cars on Through Trains. For tickets and all information apply to nearest G.N.R. Agent or General Passenger Dept., Toronto and Montreal.



## The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

# SHAWVILLE FAIR

SEPTEMBER 21, 22, 23.

While attending the Fair call and see our Fall and Winter Styles of Footwear for Men and Women.

It is no trouble to show them.

P. E. SMILEY.

### HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

#### TIME OF MEETING:

Wyman, - - First Friday,  
Bristol, - - First Thursday,  
Shawville - - First Saturday  
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.  
Elmside - Second Wednesday,  
Austiu - First Tuesday,  
of each month.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,  
Municipality of Clarendon.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CLARENDON:

All the Ratepayers interested in the improvements and maintenance of the roads are hereby invited by E. T. Hodgins, Sec.-Treasurer, to attend a meeting of the Council of this Municipality, which shall be held at the Orange Hall, Shawville, the ordinary place where the Council holds its sittings, on the nineteenth day of the month of September, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, at the hour of one of the clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said Council shall take into consideration a by-law ordering the construction, improvement and maintenance of all roads in the Municipality of the Township of Clarendon, at the cost of the Corporation of the Township of Clarendon, and shall adopt it, if advisable.

Given at Shawville this 11th day of the month of September, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.  
E. T. HODGINS,  
Sec.-Treas.

### Some Western Settlers have had Crop Failures

The Canada Gazette states that "owing to the widespread failure of crops in the Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge land districts, it has become necessary for numbers of the settlers to leave their lands for the purpose of securing employment, and the intervention of the Government has also become necessary to provide such settlers with work and in some instances with immediate relief in order to prevent hardships to themselves and their families."

The Government has therefore decided that the time of all homesteaders in these districts spent in employment elsewhere this year shall be counted as if they performed the residence duties.

### Why Editors Get Bald.

An editor up in the northeastern part of the State is in bad on account of the write-up of a wedding. The bridegroom was named Gunn and his father Abram Gunn. The girl's name was Smith. The editor turned in the copy to the office boy the last thing before going to press, then hurried to the train to be gone two days. When the paper was printed the article was headed "Gunn Smith" and went on to say that the bride was arrayed in a dress of "white mile" instead of white mull, and she carried a large "nose." The editor wrote that the groom was a well liked son of A. Gunn, and the boy set it up "The groom is a wall-eyed son of a gun." The editor has never been able to square it with the Gunns and Smiths, and all of them quit taking the paper.—Dannebrog (Neb.) News.

### RESOLUTION

SHAWVILLE SCHOOL BOARD.

September 11, 1914.

Motion by Commissioner Seaman: "That the Secretary be instructed to collect all arrears of Taxes before October 15th, 1914. All taxes not paid by that date will have interest added.—Carried."

E. T. HODGINS,  
Sec.-Treas.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Sept. 10.—Some time during Tuesday night the store of Wm. Johnston, Main street, was broken into and 2,200 in cash taken therefrom.

The burglars forced an entrance through the cellar door, removing the iron bar protecting it. The money was in one of the drawers of the shop, where it was thought it would be much safer than in the vault but the drawers were gone through and the money taken. The burglars made their escape.

### IN THE ARCHIVES.

History Lives Over Again In Big Building at Ottawa.

If you find that your knowledge of Canadian history is becoming indifferent as to dates, if your enthusiasm over British victories is on the wane, by all means take a journey to the Dominion Department of Archives at Ottawa.

At once you realize that you can never remember all you see. So you decide to take note of the things which interest you the most. Two beautiful flags, riddled by bullets and showing all the dignities of victory, make you pause on entering the room to the right. Then, when you read that they were Brock's flags in the War of 1812, your slumbering patriotism rouses. They are the very flags which were carried to the fore when victory crowned their revered leader at the Battle of Queenston Heights. One was from the regiment of Fifth Canadian Militia, the other from the Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada. There they hang, silent witnesses to the bravery of one of Canada's greatest heroes.

Turning from them, your eye meets an ominous-looking document. It is the offer of \$4,000 for the capture of Papineau. This rebellious leader was much sought after by the authorities. Two decidedly different attitudes surely are those presented by the war-stained flags of victory and the bit of parchment!

Right beside the document is another dated 1588, from Baron la Fontaine, asking permission of the French King to bring an expedition out to Canada. Bits of antiquity surely, which remind one that it takes a long time to accomplish the making of a nation.

And you are reminded of the days when the practice of buying and selling slaves formed a great part in the business enterprises of the day. It is quite evident that the good citizens of Lower Canada did not have as many scruples about this trade as history and a sort of shocked theoretical horror would have us believe. For one citizen of Quebec parted with sixty-five substantial pounds for a lusty negro who was imported from New York. The date was 1761, and the receipt is being carefully preserved in the Dominion Archives.

And just while we are writing of documents and parchments and the like we must not fail to mention the old Jesuit manuscripts, which are still in a good state of preservation. There is also an order, of some official significance, signed by Bigot in 1758.

And coming down to more recent proclamations, one of the most interesting is a petition to Lord Durham, dated 1838, by the Indians, asking for greater freedom of territory. Poor, old red men! Perhaps even at that early date they felt that their lands were soon to be usurped completely, and they driven farther and farther back into the great, unpeopled wilds of the Dominion.

An Indian, when he wants anything very much, will resort to almost any strategy to get it. Ordinarily he is not diplomatic, but when his sense of Indian loyalty is aroused, tact is as natural to him as his usual reticence. A beautiful string of wampum testifies to the tact of the Indians in approaching Lord Durham. The signature of the heroic Wolfe appears on many papers. These are wonderfully preserved, for their age. They are military commissions for the most part. One must be a patriot when one looks upon the sacred, silent relics which point to the heroism of the makers of the Dominion. All trivial ideas of make-believe patriotism seem as nothing when one looks upon these tangible evidences of great men's worth. If ever patriotism is to be kindled in a schoolboy or girl it will be from seeing the documents and ensigns at the Dominion Archives at Ottawa.

### A Satisfied Eulogy.

The Hon. Frank Oliver is not the man to hand out undiluted compliments. Therefore, when he met a Toronto journalist on the Ottawa train and began to praise his work it was time for that journalist to be modest.

"Your article criticizing Laurier was a brilliant piece of writing," said the Hon. Frank. "I can go further and say that it was an amazing production."

"Yes," said the journalist, puffing out his chest and waiting for more. "Perfectly amazing!" said Mr. Oliver. "There isn't another man in Canada who could have done it."

"How's that?" asked the journalist, now swollen with pride.

"Well," said the member for Edmonton, "there isn't another man in Canada mean enough." — Saturday Night.

## Tailoring!

### Suits to Measure.

If you want a smart, stylish, up-to-date Suit to measure call and see

### S. MOORHOUSE

—AT THE—

### RUSSELL HOUSE :: SHAWVILLE ::

I have 20 years' experience in high class Tailoring—7 years with 2 Macs, Ottawa. I guarantee you every satisfaction in style, fit and workmanship.

### S. MOORHOUSE.

Gentlemen's own Material made up

When you want the best value for your money in

### SHINGLES

at \$1.60 per M. and up  
Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards, Flooring, End Matched Hardwood Flooring, Mouldings, Doors, etc., try

### A. F. CAMPBELL,

BOX 455

Arnprior, Ont.

### Stray Bull

Strayed on to my premises some time in June a small yearling bull, roan color. Owner requested to come and pay expenses incurred and remove the animal at once.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG,  
Radford.

## THE SHAWVILLE MEAT SHOP

GEO. PRENDERGAST, Proprietor.  
(Successor to Jas. D. Horner)

A supply of - - -

### Fresh and Cured Meats

- - - Always in stock.

- O - O -

Highest Market Price paid for Hides and Pelts.

- O - O -

Your Patronage Solicited.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### Homeseekers Excursions

Round Trip to

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta,

Tickets from Ontario and Quebec good going every Tuesday, March to October inclusive. Return limit two calendar months from date of sale.

For further particulars apply to any Can. Pac. Ry. Agent.

E. J. HEBERT,  
1st Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent,  
Montreal, Que.

Province of Quebec,  
District of Pontiac, )

No. 1480 SUPERIOR COURT

THE BANK OF OTTAWA, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated and having its head office and chief place of business in the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; Plaintiff,

vs.  
DAME JULIA AGNES PERRAULT of the village of Bryson, in the District of Pontiac, wife separate as to property, of Frederic C. DeZouche, gentleman, formerly of the same place and now of parts unknown, and the said Frederic C. DeZouche for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to these presents,

Defendants.  
The defendant Frederic C. DeZouche is ordered to appear within one month of this date.

HENRI A. SAINT PIERRE,  
Prothonotary Superior Court,  
District Pontiac.  
Bryson, Sept. 9th, 1914.

Province of Quebec,  
District of Pontiac, )

No. 1481 SUPERIOR COURT

JAMES WILSON, Miller, of the Township of Clarendon, in the District of Pontiac, Plaintiff,

vs.  
DAME JULIA AGNES PERRAULT of the Village of Bryson, in the District of Pontiac, wife separate as to property of Frederic C. DeZouche, gentleman, formerly of the same place, and now of parts unknown, and the said Frederic C. DeZouche for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to these presents,

Defendants.  
The defendant Frederic C. DeZouche is ordered to appear within one month of this date.

HENRI A. SAINT PIERRE,  
Prothonotary Superior Court,  
District of Pontiac.  
Bryson, September 9th, 1914.

## Our Aim to Please

We endeavor to handle goods that will please our patrons, and at prices to suit everyone.

If your purchase is satisfactory, kindly favor us again. If not satisfactory, please let us know and we will gladly make it right.

General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries and Martin Senour Co's. 100 p. c. Pure Paints.

E. B. GAYLER, - PORTAGE DU FORT.

## THE SEASON IS ON FOR

### Roofing, Sheetting

And all kinds of out-door Tin-work.

Estimates of anything in this line cheerfully furnished.

All orders executed with a view to giving satisfaction

G. W. DALE, PRACTICAL TINSMITH  
Shawville, Que.



## Young Man's Suit

### Long Roll

### Novelty Lapel Sack

There's something clever about the style of this two-button long roll novelty lapel sack. It will surely suit the smart dresser. Select from the wide range of new materials we show for this season and let us tailor you a suit to measure after the style shown in this plate, and the young man of to-day will have a suit that'll make him an outstanding figure among the best dressed men of the day.

Sole Agent for Hobberlin Tailoring

## ARCHIE DOVER

The Store of Quality.